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SHULTZ: ARMS CONTROL NOT MAIN U.S. POLICY AIM

PM031315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

["Shultz Against Shultz" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] San Francisco November 1 TASS -- Nowadays high-ranking Washington officials who are trying to distort the results of the meeting in Reykjavik wind up in an unenviable position of someone trying to renounce their own words. And the latest example of that is the address made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco.

The remarks made by the head of the U.S. foreign affairs department, as he was trying to justify the administration's stand of reneging on the accords reached in Reykjavik, were in contradiction with his own earlier statements.

For instance, he maintained that during the Reykjavik meeting the American President had allegedly agreed only to the proposal to eliminate intercontinental ballistic missiles. [Moscow TASS in English at 1424 GMT on 1 November in its version of the report on Shultz' remarks here inserts the following: "The President proposed to eliminate over time all ballistic missiles, Shultz said addressing the Commonwealth Club."]

However, suffice it to recall the news conference given by none other than the U.S. secretary of state right after the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik to see a clear distortion of facts.

During that news briefing Shultz said that during the talks an agreement had been reached in principle on the elimination of "all offensive strategic arms and ballistic missiles" over a 10-year period. These are known to include the intercontinental ballistic misiles, the bombers with nuclear weapons on board and the submarines armed with nuclear missiles.

It is also appropriate to recall that, in the words of Senator Sam Nunn, in a conversation with him right after Reykjavik President Reagan admitted that the U.S. side at the meeting had agreed to eliminate all strategic offensive arms over a period of 10 years.

"The Soviet Union," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote in its comment on the matter, "produced quotations from Reagan's statements at Reykjavik that made nonsense of all the White House denials. By changing their accounts of what happened at Reykjavik, U.S. officials have undermined confidence in their version."

The purpose of the allegations that the President "was misunderstood" is simple -- to block off possible progress in the arms limitation field on the basis of what was achieved in Reykjavik and at the same time to shift the blame on the Soviet Union, leaving Washington's dangerous plans for the militarization of outer space above criticism.

Meanwhile, it is known that the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" was the main obstacle on the road to a successful completion of the meeting.

In his San Francisco address the U.S. secretary tried -- clearly with an eye to the mid-term congressional election to be held November 4 -- to reassure the American public, by saying that at the present both sides were allegedly moving toward an agreement. "For the first time in the long history of talks, a genuine possibility of substantial reductions in Soviet and American nuclear arms appeared," he said.

Yes, such a possibility indeed appeared, but it is no other than the American Adminstration that is actively hindering its realization, by falsifying the substance of the talks in Reykjavik.

The stubborness with which the White House is forging ahead with the adventurous "Star Wars" program and trying to undermine the ABM Treaty confirms that the U.S. Administration is not striving to "start in Geneva with what was achieved in Reykjavik," but, on the contrary, is putting up ever new obstacles on the road to mutually acceptable accords.

It is not accidental that making an address in Los Angeles the same day, Secretary Shultz said one phrase that should be taken note of.

"The Reagan administration is profoundly convinced that as important as are the reduction and eventual elimination of offensive nuclear weapons, arms control cannot be the main preoccupation of American foreign policy," he said.

In Reykjavik the Soviet Union advanced its proposals in a package which balances the security interests of both the Soviet and the American side. The Soviet Union's concessions are also part of the package. If there is no package there will be no concessions. Therefore, all attempts at dividing that package into parts and taking individual elements out of it, while doing nothing to restore the balance of compromises, are unacceptable.

The current word-juggling by officials of the Reagan administration who are trying to present the Soviet initiatives and the results of the Reykjavik meeting in a distorted light are an ungainly attempt at covering up shameful plans for unwinding the arms race with the help of demagoguery.

ARBATOV ATTACKS U.S. ARMS ACCORD OUTLOOK

LD010050 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by unidentified correspondent in Arbatov's office in Moscow; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] The results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik continue to be the subject of widespread discussion by the world public. One of the central questions being discussed is why Reykjavik ended in failure to reach any concrete agreement. Our correspondent put this question to Academician Arbatov, director of the U.S. and Canada Institute.

[Begin recording] [Arbatov] Yes, the discussion is, indeed, going on, and at times it's assuming some rather strange forms. Some people are saying they failed to agree on one word: Is laboratory research testing, or not? In reality, or course, it wasn't like that. In reality, the failure to reach agreement was due to fundamental differences of opinion. Well, outwardly, of course, it did look like that. Part of the package that we offered was that the ABM Treaty should be preserved; and therefore all these new systems known as Star Wars were to be the subject of further research and testing in laboratory conditions only. And it was on this point, supposedly, that they couldn't agree.

But I thought at the time that it was nonsense that this word was what prevented them from coming to an agreement.

They didn't even ask what laboratory meant. Reagan didn't ask Comrade Gorbachev, and the American experts who sat up all night with the Soviet experts didn't ask either. I took part in the meeting, and they didn't ask us. So that wasn't the issue. They didn't want any restrictions whatever on the SDI program. And why didn't they want restrictions on the SDI program? Because here the question was very concrete and specific: Which way will it go? Are we headed for disarmament, or for a new spiral of the arms race?

All the lies, this whole heap of nonsense that's been piled up, all this rubbish that the Americans are talking about the Star Wars system, about the umbrella, the impenetrable shield and the lot, it's all a camouflage for one simple fact: that they're not against doing something about the existing weapons, but only in order to start an arms race in a new and still more dangerous, still more complex sphere.

Well, it's obvious who has an interest in that. It's in the interest, above all, of those who gain money, those who gain influence, those who gain power -- in other words, the military-industrial complex. But here the question arises, how long can the whole of humanity, the entire development of international relations, be held hostage to that military-industrial complex, hostage to the handful of people who are acting against the interests not only of other countries, but also of their own people? Really, the question I've heard asked is this: How could you make up the package in that way? You knew, after all, that President Reagan is greatly attached to the star wars idea, so you should have known in advance that he wouldn't accept. Well, on the one hand, we did, for face-saving purposes, make provision for laboratory research and testing, and that's all he'll have for the next 10 years; but then, second, you just can't take that attitude to the problem. The whole world can't... [sentence left incomplete]

Why should, even if the man, even if he's not being held by the coattails -- though he is being held by the coattails, one saw that in Reykjavik -- but, you know, even if he is obsessed with this idea, why should this idea that Mr Reagan is obsessed with, why should the whole world submit to it? What are we talking about? Why should -- who gave America the right, the American President the right to dictate? In America the majority of the scientists, a great many people in Congress and many representatives of the public are themselves not in agreement with that idea, so why, why are they trying to impose it on us? They won't succeed; it's an impossibility, and the Americans are going to have to cut their coat according to their cloth. And what they are going to have to bear in mind particularly is that we are not going to allow them to tear up the ABM Treaty and officiate at its funeral, as they'd like.

[Correspondent] The Americans are now showing their negative attitude, not only to the ABM Treaty, but also to other agreements and accords. What is the explanation for this?

[Arbatov] Well, you know, this policy that America is now pursuing under the present administration is becoming more and more difficult to accomodate within the framework of international law. And they're now even trying to find some justification for this -- people close to Reagan. It must be claimed that America doesn't need treaties, doesn't need agreement, that what we need is meetings, negotiations, conversations, dialogue. These, supposedly, will lead to mutual restraint. In fact, of course, in these circumstances, all the talks, and meetings, and dialogue become a fig-leaf with which to cover the shame of a policy that's hostile to the interests of peace and inimical to the interests of the peoples.

But it's very typical that in this situation, in pursuing this policy -- as is becoming more and more obvious -- America is beginning to regard all accords as fetters. They don't like the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, and are about to violate it unilaterally. They don't like the ABM Treaty, and want to violate that, too. America doesn't like many other provisions of international law, and doesn't like the international organizations. The World Court is bad because it decided that America has no right to provide the contras with arms against Nicaragua. UNESCO is out of favor, and America has withdrawn from it. They don't seem to like the United Nations either, they're now undermining the United Nations. The Americans have now arrogated to themselves the right to determine how many people may work at the United Nations from each country. They're now starting to threaten -- they're practicing outright financial blackmail, withholding their contributions to the United Nations. They disapprove of everyone.

America is now in the situation of facing a choice: How can it remain a member of the international community? If they want to stay in they'll have to behave accordingly. Or will they take the path of wrecking all that, so that America can let rip like a drunken cowboy, blaze away in all directions and prance on its horse across a devastated planet? But the planet will not allow that to happen. [end recording]

'TOP PRIORITY' HITS U.S. POST-REYKJAVIK STAND

LD011502 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 1 Nov 86

["Top Priority" weekly current events program with moderator Vladimir Pozner; Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Text] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. This is Vladimir Pozner presenting "Top Priority." With me, as usual, are professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's USA and Canada Studies Institute. Today we're going to take a look at a post-Reykjavik period, basically what is being said in Washington -- in official Washington -- about what actually happened in Iceland. Now, as you know, initially Mr Shultz said that the meeting in Iceland is a failure; then, when everyone arrived, he said that this was due to his having been tired, actually that it was a great success. We've heard the President say that he agreed to one thing, Mr Shultz saying that he agreed to another thing, Mr Poindexter saying something else. I would like you, as two experts, first of all to categorize, if possible, exactly what is being said and why it's being said.

[Bogdanov] I would prefer to talk about why than about what because, you know, they have said so many things over there that I'm really puzzled how to categorize all that, because such a confusion, such a distortion of the truth and -- if you like -- such a wave of disinformation, misinterpretation, is there that, really my difficulty is that how to categorize, and I'm not sure, I'm not sure, Vladimir, that that is our task today, to categorize. You have done it already. You have made a difference between the post-Reykjavik period, immediate post-Reykjavik period, and what's going on now. My problem is why, why. And I believe that in that case we have, as usual, it was in the history of the Soviet-American relations, that those relations are becoming a hostage of the domestic American politics. So, first of all, they (?thought) how to pacify their own people; and, number two, how to impact on the elections. And when they touched American soil they have forgotten about the substance of Reykjavik. That's my impression.

There is another factor which I would like to call your attention to, [that] is the situation within the administration. I have an impression that after Reykjavik you have very, you know, major division within the ranks of the administration, and when I talk about the administration I mean different, you know echelons of that administration. There is a difference, my feeling is, between highest level of the administration at the White House and between middle level, if you like.

[Pozner] What do you mean by that?

[Bogdanov] I mean by that, for instance, you have on the table what the President has said and you have on the table what people like Richard Perle, assistant, just an assistant of the secretary of defense for the international security [has said] and you will be amazed what is the difference between the boss and what is the difference between this guy, you know. My impression is that what I have read in the American press and what I've heard over the radio that this guy is trying to teach the President, that he is putting into the President's mouth the things which he's never said. Does it mean that, you know, he's trying to follow on his own line? Maybe, but in any case it shows that there is a division within the administration.

[Pozner] Yes, well let me, let me take you up on this Richard Perle business. I personally heard Richard Perle on "Nightline", I believe it was "Nightline" -- at any rate I heard and I saw him on television saying that the main reason why there had been no agreement at Reykjavik was because the Soviets insisted, says Richard Perle, that SDI must be limited to the laboratory forever. I'm quoting him: forever -- although we know that the Soviet Union said for 10 years.

[Bogdanov] the President, by the way, the President also said for 10 years.

[Pozner] Exactly. So what you have here is, you have Perle saying one thing and the President, we know, having said something else, and the Soviets repeating what they said, number one. Number two: In the area of strategic offensive weapons, at Reykjavik it was clearly stated that we are talking about all strategic offensive weapons. The Americans are now trying to make it seem as if the President was talking only about ballistic missiles, not including heavy bombers and cruise missiles.

[Plekhanov briefly interrupts -- unintelligible]

[Bogdanov] I'm sorry, before you start, Sergey, I would make a distinction between Americans and some Americans because some Americans are not contesting our ...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Well, I think that the line that the President didn't mean elimination of all strategic weapons within 10 years, that line, I think, has by and large been dropped by the administration because there have been several admissions from top officials in the administration that, yes, the President did talk about that. The line now from the White House is that there was no agreement on it, nothing formal. But yes, the President did talk and, in fact, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh quoted in precise terms what the President said. The interesting thing is that the quote from the President referred not only to strategic offensive weapons, but all nuclear weapons. He said something like: Well, if we agree on the elimination of all nuclear weapons within 20 years then we can make the instructions to the negotiating teams and we can sign the treaty when Mr Gorbachev visits the United States.

So I think that has pretty well been established that the President did agree to the idea of eliminating all nuclear weapons within 10 years.

[Pozner] May I ask this question? If what we are hearing, if the signals that we're getting from the United States are interpreted the way we are interpreting them, then it means that at Geneva the Americans are going to make a proposal that is not going to include heavy bombers. What does that mean?

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, we, we are now at the very peculiar, you know, situation. Before we talk about Geneva talks we should come to the common agreement what we are talking about, because there is a substantial difference between two sides. One side says that we were talking about eliminating all nuclear weapons, strategic offensive, and the other side says no we were talking only about ballistic missiles. Now you have two teams at Geneva. What are on the table, that's my question. I have no answer, I have no answer.

[Pozner] What is it that we would not in your opinion, and in my opinion certainly, agree to only ballistic missiles?

[Bogdanov] You know, because it, first of all, it doesn't solve the problem, because you deal with the ballistic missiles but you still have bombers, strategic bombers, and you have cruise missiles, and in that category of weaponry American side has some advantage over the Soviet Union. The trick is that you deal with the ballistic missiles and you put aside the part in which the American side has all the advantages, you know, which is not just unfair, it's not honest, you know, it's not honest, and that's why I come back to what I have already said. This administration is trying again to demonstrate how tough we are with those Russians, how we deal with them.

By the way, after first Geneva summit at the end of the last year when all of us, we had hopes that the Soviet-American relations will be going on, on upwards, you know, we had the same (?dealing) you know, maneuvers of this administration. They were scared, that's my feeling, by the criticism from the far right that they were selling out America just because the President started talking to Russians about disarmament. Then the President had to confirm his credentials with these far right people, killing by that, you know, killing by that the normal, the process of normalization of the Soviet-American relations. And instead of improvement we had going, we had a process of the downgrading the Soviet-American relations after Geneva summit. By the way, one of the reasons, maybe the main reason, why we had to have Reykjavik just to stop that process was that we were moving into very dangerous, you know, situation in the Soviet-American relations.

[Pozner] I'd like to ask you something, Dr. Plekhanov. As we've said, when the American delegation came back to the United States and started talking about the great success of Reykjavik as differing from what they said right after General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan had their last meeting, and when they began talking about what had actually been agreed to in a preliminary fashion, that is to say the elimination of all strategic offensive nuclear weapons, this they denied, speaking only about ballistic weapons. Do you think that perhaps one of the reasons they did that was because if the American people were told directly that there was a possibility to agree on the abolition of all offensive strategic nuclear weapons, and that the only reason that this didn't happen was because the President or his people refused to concede even a little bit (?so that) SDI be 10 years in laboratory, the American people would be upset? Don't you think that that's part of the...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Exactly. I think you put your finger on it because they are afraid, very much afraid of the SDI being focused on as the major reason why we haven't been able to use the chance that we had, both sides, and as a result they are saying no, no, no, it's not just the SDI, it's all those differences within each category of the talks; there are many details which need to be worked out, so they want to take the fire off the SDI. And another tactic which they're using now is to emphasize that the SDI is a good thing for the talks because they say: Well, it was the SDI that really compelled the Russians to make all those concessions, and as a result how can we give it away because if we really, you know -- we're on the right track: The SDI helps us to extract from the Russians those concessions, so let's keep it in order to get further concessions. But nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, the SDI has created a very dangerous crisis-ridden situation in Soviet-American relations, and saying that it was the SDI that helped create a new situation at the talks is like saying, you know, we must thank the people who makes fires for the improvement of the fire equipment. Something like that. Good people, I mean...

[Pozner, interrupting] As we wind up, I would like to ask you this. I think it can be said that the American people have been subjected to a blitz campaign of disinformation -- really, that's how I see it -- and that campaign seems to have been at this point rather successful. We will see, but at this point it seems to be successful, and I look back on those famous words that were spoken by Abraham Lincoln about the possibility of being able to fool some of the peole most of the time and most of the people some of the time, but you can't, said he, fool all of the people all of the time. Now, with that in mind, what do you think? How long is it going to take before finally the truth becomes apparent to the American people. Do you think that this is going to go on for a long time? What's your prediction?

[Bogdanov] You know, I'm a little bit pessimistic really because the problem is that not a bit of truth of what happened in Reykjavik reached American public opinion. And all these opinion polls, you know, they were not correct by each definition, by the formulation of the questions, by the main major reason, because American public opinion was not informed about the substance of the Soviet proposls, what they were all about, you know. That's my worry. Now you have a wall, a big wall, a very fat wall of disinformation on the way, on the way of our, you know, proposals reaching American public opinion. How to deal with that, I don't know. Really, I have no answer.

[Pozner] What do you say, what do you say, Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] I think that there is a clear asymmetry on both sides of the equation now as to how public opinion is reacting to Reykjavik. I think in this country we are witnessing an unusual upsurge of interest in the substance of the arms control issue. There is a lot of discussion at all levels in society, rallies, a lot of television programs, newspaper articles which discuss the issue. And the public is really concerned, really involved. I am not sure that the same thing is happening in the United States, where the public really has not, most, the majority of the public, despite the fact that, yes, there were reports in the newspapers, and yes there were some television programs -- and I heard the other day that the CNN ran the full coverage of Secretary Gorbachev's news conference -- but those are just drops in the bucket, because it's not just the ability to turn on your TV set and listen to something, it's the attention, the coverage which comes from the opinion makers, and the opinion makers are not interested, the American opinion makers are not interested in the truth about Reykjavik penetrating the depth of the American mind. They want to shunt it aside, they want people to forget about it.

[Pozner] Dr Plekhanov, Dr Bogdanov, I thank you very much, and for "Top Priority" this is Vladimir Pozner inviting you to join us a week from today at the same time.

IZVESTIYA CITES 'DISDAINFUL' REAGAN REMARKS ON PACTS

PM031247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Justifying an Unconstructive Position"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Nov -- The Reagan administration, trying to justify itself to Americans for the unconstructive stance that it adopted during the Reykjavik summit, is not letting up in its forceful propaganda campaign.

Speeches by official representatives continue to crudely distort the meeting's course and results. No light has been shed on the matter by recent speeches by President Reagan who, during his traditional Saturday radio broadcast in particular, again talked about the administration's "readiness" to work for progress in limiting strategic nuclear armaments. The value of such assurances, however, is graphically demonstrated by Reagan's own extremely disdainful statements on possible agreements in this sphere. "No responsible President should rely solely on a piece of paper when it comes to safeguarding our country's security," Reagan said. At the same time he again stressed that he has no intention of abandoning the "Star Wars" program and went all out to boost the "firm approach" to the Soviet Union.

Analyzing such short-term post-Reykjavik maneuvers by administration representatives, the WASHINGTON POST stresses today that Reagan has embarked on the "strangest propaganda campaign of his entire presidency."

U.S. REAGAN SPEECH PART OF 'CRUDE DECEPTION'

LD312248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. President Reagan is now coming to the end of his visit to a number of states throughout the country urging Americans to vote at the forthcoming congressional elections for Republican Party candidates. During the visit the President has been making statements, among other things about his administration's foreign policy, and in particular about the further action it will be taking in light of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik. Here is our commentator, Andrey Ptashnikov:

[Ptashnikov] The White House chief made his latest stopover in Rapid City, South Dakota. As the VISNEWS agency reported, he said in his speech to the electorate that the proposals submitted by the United States in Reykjavik remain in force, and that the United States is ready to confirm the accords reached in Iceland and to continue its work on the basis of those accords. The President also expressed the hope that the USSR would join the U.S. efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear war.

And now, comrade listeners, imagine yourselves in the place of those Americans listening to the President. You will get the impression for sure that it was the United States which did everything it could to ensure that the talks in the Icelandic capital would end successfully, and that it was none other than the White House chief who submitted there important, constructive proposals to reduce strategic offensive weapons and eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe; and if no weighty agreements in the sphere of disarmament were signed at the Reykjavik meeting, then this was completely the fault of the Soviet Union. So that's the picture -- no more, and no less. But if you consider that exactly the same picture is also being drawn day in, day out by the United States mass media, then there is nothing surprising in the fact that certain Americans are in a state of confusion.

Why is all this being done? Why is official Washington going in for this direct and crude deception of the public? First and foremost in order to mislead ordinary Americans and to try and convince them of the current administration's love of peace, and by this means to gain their support for the ruling Republican Party at the forthcoming congressional elections. The second aim is, by means of disinformation, to justify the White House's own aggressive militarist course.

Speaking on Soviet television, Comrade Gorbachev stressed that there had started in the United States a bustling campaign to call other people's proposals their own. The past few days have shown how something of great importance is being drowned in petty intrigues. More than a week has passed since Comrade Gorbachev spoke, but events are showing that, regrettably, during that time in official Washington nothing has in fact changed.

AIM OF U.S. REVERSAL ON REYKJAVIK 'BECOMING CLEAR'

LD030031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast: video talk by publicist Vitaliy Kobysh]

[Text] The fact that the Soviet-U.S. accord in the Icelandic capital -- an accord which could have led to the arms race being halted and peoples being saved from the nuclear threat -- became a direct victim of the SDI, that is the Star Wars program, the fact that mankind's interests were sacrificed to this program, is known to all.

What is less well known is how President Reagan, who represents the U.S. military-industrial complex, made so bold as to come close to such an accord. How is one to explain the subsequent strange, contradictory and at times absurd actions of the U.S. Administration?

Gradually, much is becoming clear. Those of us who were in Reykjavik remember the dejected expressions on the faces of Reagan and State Secretary Shultz when they emerged from Hofdi House, the venue of the meeting. Truth to tell, it was not easy at that moment to understand what, in actual fact, was taking place. Could it really have been that Reagan and his people were so distressed, distressed by the fact that it was found possible to reach a final accord on curbing the nuclear arms race, to push the nuclear genie back into the bottle?

The President, journalists close to the White House explain, was extremely alarmed at what happened in Reykjavik, for two reasons.

First, he was alarmed by the fact that having failed to ask the military-industrial complex for permission, he came close to reaching an accord [poshel na dogovorennost] on problems, any serious examination of which has simply never before been allowed to take place. Second, he was alarmed by the fact that his favorite brainchild, SDI, exposed as it was to everyone's scrutiny, appeared to be the main obstacle to halting stockpiling of instruments of war.

Witnesses on board the presidential plane which left Iceland for the United States report that Reagan and member of his team were clutching their heads: What ever have we done, how are we to face world public opinion, and how is one now to go about advertising the Star Wars program?

it was also there, on the plane, that the decision was made to change radically the propaganda tactics.

Poindexter, national security adviser to the President, was detailed to the section of the plane where White House-accredited U.S. correspondents were sitting. It is difficult to convey how dumbfounded they were when they heard from Poindexter that the President was in an excellent mood; that in his view an accord had been reached at the meeting on the fundamental problems of historic significance, and that it was he, Reagan, who posed these problems. It is only a pity that the Soviet side picked on certain formulas pertaining to the SDI, this exclusively defensive program that does not threaten anyone with anything, and that it had wrecked that accord.

As you can see, you cannot keep anything secret in this world when what is at stake are things that determine mankind's security, its future. SDI is already killing not merely international accords but also commonsense, the sense of responsibility and common decency.

U.S. 'BACKING AWAY' FROM REYKJAVIK ACCORDS

PM31147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "Levels and Sublevels Again?"]

[Text] The peoples are waiting with rapt attention to see the outcome of the accords agreed in Reykjavik, whose implementation was prevented by Washington's adherence to the "Star Wars" program. The attitude taken to the agreed accords is the touchstone which proves the true value of the words and declarations of the politicians who participated in the meeting.

The Soviet Union's position is extremely clear: Our country has put the utmost goodwill into its proposals and we are not withdrawing them.

What about the U.S. side?

We have already written more than once about the ruckus raised in Washington about what exactly the U.S. President said at Reykjavik. "Explanations" and "elucidations" have flooded out of official offices to the effect that the President "misunderstood," "meant something else," and so on and so forth.

It is now becoming more and more clear that these statements were a kind of smoke screen intended to cover up the feverish activity being conducted by extremely influential circles who were scared to death that the arms race might be stopped. The aim of these forces is to erect as many obstacles as possible in order to emasculate the process begun in Reykjavik.

Particular zeal has been shown, the U.S. newspapers write, by "ranking military leaders," who sought to ensure that their "wishes" were taken into account, particularly when the instructions to the U.S. delegation at the Geneva nuclear and space arms talks were being worked out. And the results of these circles' activities are now clearly surfacing.

White House deputy press secretary Speakes officially announced that the administration had sent the U.S. delegation in Geneva "definitive instructions." Moreover, Howard, the other White House deputy press secretary, announced: "The time has come for action at the talks instead of public debates." And it was revealed that a totally different mechanism had been "put into action" in the U.S. capital -- a tried and tested system for "leaking information."

In particular, the contents of the "whole range of proposals approved by the President," was set forth by AP. And what did we see? The same old picture that plagued the peoples at the previous talks. The AP report again features the notorious levels and sublevels which were a real hindrance at previous stages. There is again a mass of figures whose purpose is obvious: to confuse the essence of the issue.

The Washington correspondent of Britain's THE GUARDIAN filed typical information. Citing "ranking administration representatives," he reported: "In the new instructions given to the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks the U.S. side stuck to the line that it was aiming [imelas v vidu] to eliminate only intercontinental strategic missiles, but not nuclear-capable bombers or cruise missiles."

Thus, it is the same old story: The United States wants at all costs to quietly leave heavy bombers carrying cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons out of the elimination equation. But if the aforesaid press reports accord with reality, it means that Washington has gone into reverse and is backing away from positions already agreed at the meeting in the Icelandic capital.

What are the forces molding the adminstration's line? A report broadcast by CBS TV can serve as an answer: Pentagon spokesmen stated that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had decided "not to object to the new U.S. proposals in Geneva" (which, we note, to all appearances contain nothing new). But the indication contained in the report that the generals' blessing was given "because, as one officer stated, the Joint Chiefs believe that the Soviet representatives at the talks will not accept the proposals" is particularly interesting. That is the heart of the matter. They put forward "proposals" deliberately aimed at pinning responsibility on the Soviet side. How can one describe an adminstration that gives such instructions to its delegation at responsible talks? It comes to the negotiating table harboring a grudge.

BOGACHEV SEES 'MOUNTING OPPOSITION' TO SDI IN U.S.

LD311825 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Mounting opposition to Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" programme on the part of competent American scientists is compelling the advocates of the militarization of outer space in Washington to resort to new, although just as unconvincing, arguments in defence of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI).

According to a recent survey in the United States, 78 percent of members of the American Academy of Sciences -- experts on mathematics, physics and other branches of knowledge connected with the SDI effort -- assess the chances for the development of a reliable large-scale anti-missile defence of the U.S. within the next 25 years as "extremely low" or "low."

Only four percent of polled scientists maintain that the probability of SDI's success is greater than its failure. Senator William Proxmire said that the results of the poll at the National Academy of Sciences would be very seriously taken into account during congressional debates on the next year funding of the "Star Wars" programme.

Morbidly reacting to the scientific community's assessment of the prospects of developing an effective anti missile defence, President Reagan described the people opposed to the militarization of outer space as voting for higher taxes.

Meanwhile, it is the "Star Wars" programme which harbours the threat of the imminent growth of the U.S. state debt, currently exceeding two trillion dollars, with the ensuing rise of taxes to affect ordinary Americans.

In using the difficult economic situation in the U.S. for publicizing the "Star Wars" project, Reagan assures the voters that SDI can open up whole new areas of technology and industry, create new jobs and raise living standards in America and all over the world.

Hardly many Americans would take the bait and agree to spend their vacation in a hotel at the foot of a volcano about to erupt, no matter what unimaginable privileges and benefits they would be promised by the owners.

Only the future will show how America will react to Reagan's proposal for creating several thousand new jobs through turning the skies over our planet into a giant testing range of strike, including nuclear, weapons.

One would like to hope that common sense will ultimately prevail in the United States as well.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES CLAIMS OF SDI FEASIBILITY

PM301509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Markov article: "The ABM Treaty -- What Is So Great About It?"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev's recent speeches have very forcefully emphasized over and over again the idea that the ABM Treaty is the basis -- of course, given strict observance of all its provisions by both sides -- for the process of reducing and then also eliminating strategic offensive arms, which is to lead mankind, in the final analysis and in a historically short time, into a nuclear-free world. The threat of mankind's self-destruction that exists today would thereby be totally eliminated.

The fundamental significance of the ABM Treaty is recognized both by the leaders of almost all countries, including the U.S. NATO allies, and by the overwhelming majority of prominent politicians and specialist in the United States itself.

Only the leaders of the present American Administration, who are striving to get rid of the ABM Treaty because it hinders the implementation of the notorious SDI, express bewilderment: "What is so great [grandioznyy] about this treaty?" What is more, they take the liberty of calling its very essence -- the sides' virtual rejection of the creation [sozdavat] of a defense against a nuclear strike -- "immoral."

At first glance it really could seem incomprehensible: From time immemorial a country's defense has been considered a sacred thing, so how can you renounce your right to defense? This right is incontestable and will always remain so. The question is how to realize it while conforming to specific circumstances.

The greatness of the ABM Treaty lies in the fact that it embodies the state wisdom and political courage of those who were able to understand and openly admit to their own peoples and the whole world that in the nuclear missile age the only sensible means and the very best of the possible means -- including the elimination of nuclear weapons as such -- of defending yourself against these weapons is to renounce defense -- that is, to renounce the creation [sozdaniye] of technical systems for the country's ABM defense.

Despite the seemingly paradoxical nature of this conclusion, it is perfectly intelligible to everyone who sincerely wishes to get to the bottom of a matter which at first glance might seem unintelligible.

In this case the crux of the matter is that, given the absence of territorial ABM systems, each side clearly realizes that, if it inflicted a nuclear strike on the other side, even an enfeebled counterstrike would cause it unacceptable harm -- there will be no winner in a war. The creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system by one side would inevitably make the other side fear that it is doing this in order, having delivered a nuclear first strike, to weaken a counterstrike to an "acceptable" level with the help of its extensive ABM system.

This in turn would make the other side either create [sozdavat] its own ABM system or substantially build up and improve its own offensive strategic arms or, most likely, do some combination of both. The result would be an endless spiral of the arms race, each twist of which increases the threat of nuclear catastrophe in a geometric progression

The laws of logic which gave rise in 1972 to the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems are timeless -- which is why the treaty was concluded as a termless treaty.

But, unfortunately, logic is not highly thought of in Washington today -- people there try to turn it inside out in their desire to somehow justify the policy of destroying the ABM Treaty and creating [sozdaniye] a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. Their "logic" boils down to the following: If, they say, there was ever any point in the ABM Treaty, it was only because at that time the technical potential for creating [sozdat] an efficient ABM system did not exist. But now, they say, this potential exists, so this treaty has not only lost its point but has also become "immoral" because it hinders the creation [sozdaniye] of an ABM system capable of defending people.

In connection with such arguments I recall M.S. Gorbachev's words that half-truths are very dangerous lies.

In this case no one will dispute the fact that science and technology have made great strides since the ABM Treaty was concluded. However, this is just a half-truth, worse than a lie. The whole truth is as follows:

First, if it is now possible to create [sozdat] a more efficient ABM system than was possible in the early seventies, then the need to preserve and, what is more, strengthen the ABM Treaty does not diminish but increases by virtue of the very reasons which gave rise to this treaty.

Second, the increased scientific and technical potential really can make it possible -- but only if the other side were to sit with arms folded, which it is stupid to expect -- to create [sozdat] a space "shield" from under which its owner would threaten to inflict a disarming nuclear strike.

However, in the common opinion of the greatest scientists, including American ones, it is impossible to create [sozdat] a shield that would be impenetrable by a counterstrike, not to mention a massive first strike, which it is supposedly intended to defend against.

Realizing that the debunking of the myth of the miracle-working space "shield" threatens to undermine the relatively broad support which, it has to be said, SDI enjoys among Americans as a result of their massive propaganda indoctrination, the White House and the Pentagon are making special efforts to prevent this. The U.S. President personally has also joined in these efforts.

Thus, on addressing young astronauts (American schoolchildren with an interest in space travel) recently, President Reagan deemed it a suitable occasion to try to justify in their eyes his behavior in Reykjavik, where he "stood up" for SDI, which promises them a supposedly cloudless future. And to ensure that the young astronauts did not take it into their heads to doubt his plans, the President told them how in 1926 a certain professor of physics who, according to him, was very authoritative in his own sphere called the idea of a flight to the moon "foolhardy" and "infeasible in principle," referring to the fact that even nitroglycerin -- the most powerful explosive at that time -- "possesses only one-tenth of the energy needed to overcome the earth's gravitational pull."

The President told the kids this (but what he said was, of course, intended not just for kids' ears) in order to disgrace today's nonbelievers who, he said, resemble that professor of physics.

But here is a case in point -- we do not know whether the American young astronauts told the President (any Soviet schoolchild with an interest in space travel would certainly have told him) that the professor, whom he called "very authoritative," was definitely very backward in his sphere even for those times. For as early as the end of last century K.E. Tsiolkovskiy had provided mathematical substantiation and in 1903 also technical substantiation of the possibility of interplanetary flights with the help of liquid-fuel rocket engines. The first rocket with an engine of that type was launched precisely in 1926 -- not just anywhere but in the United States, and by none other than the American scientist R. Goddard. Of course, between that first rocket and the launch of the first Soviet earth satellite scientists and technicians still had a lot of work to do. But only someone not very competent in such matters could declare in the same year of 1926 that it was "infeasible in principle" to overcome the earth's gravitational pull.

It would be possible just to joke about such a thing if it had not given rise to a very serious question: Do those whom the President calls "the best minds in the United States" and who assure him of the feasibility of SDI not resemble that not very competent but, in the President's opinion, "very authoritative" professor? And this is far more dangerous than the delusions of the 1926-model professor about the infeasibility of a flight to the moon. His delusions did no one any harm. But the delusions (even if everything was accounted for by delusions) of the present "best minds" and of those who consider them as such could cost mankind very dear -- in both the literal and the figurative sense.

PERLE 'CONSCIOUSLY OVERESTIMATED' USSR N-TESTS

LD031137 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Shvets reports:

Some [word indistinct] administration officials of influence oppose the expediency of the United States imposing a moratorium on nuclear tests and to justify their obstructionist stance resort to the far-fetched pretexts that a test ban would not be verifiable, says an article published in the magazine "U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT."

One of these officials, the magazine writes, is Richard Perle, assistant defence secretary, who had recourse to direct misinformation of both the United States and world public on this issue.

For several years he consciously overestimated by 30 per cent the size of nuclear explosions conducted earlier by the Soviet Union and on this "ground" repeatedly accused the Soviet Union of "violating" the terms of the threshold test ban treaty, which limits test to 150 kilotons, which is known not to have been ratified by the United States.

"You would have to be crazy to conclude that the Soviets were cheating," a top-ranking Pentagon official told the magazine. Judging by everyting, Perle was this time short on justifications. He cannot be reached by journalists trying to compel him to comment on the statement made by his colleague, the magazine writes.

U.S. MAGAZINE: U.S. CAN VERIFY NUCLEAR TESTS

LD030809 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 3 TASS -- The assertions of spokesmen of the Reagan administration to the effect that the U.S. cannot join the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests because it cannot be verified with the help of national technical facilities are obviously far-fetched.

This follows, specifically, from an article published by the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. According to the article, the U.S. has in Norway a system of observation over nuclear explosions which permits to register explosions of various capacity in the territory of the Soviet Union.

U.S. TESTS TO DEVELOP N-WEAPONS OUTLINED

LD011435 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- The United States goes ahead with nuclear tests for the purpose of developing new types of weapons. This is why it is not interested in a moratorium on nuclear explosions.

This conclusion is corroborated in an article for the NOVISTI press agency by Major-General Ivan Anureyev, dr. of military science.

The tests of new types of nuclear weapons are conducted in such areas as the redistribution of energy or warheads according to (?effects); the use of new divisible elements in nuclear weapons; design modifications of munitions; the development of space-based nuclear weaponry. Under development, for example, are nuclear munitions in which more than 70 percent of energy is to be used to produce shock wave. Such munitions are intended for Pershing-2 missiles which are stationed in the FRG and trained on the USSR and other socialist countries.

New MIRVs, nuclear munitions and switchable TNT equivalent, nuclear weapons which penetrate deep into the ground, convertible weapons which can be used both as nuclear and conventional ones are being structurally modified.

Tests under the SDI programme for the purpose of achieving military superiority is yet another area. It includes the development of space strike weapons of space-to-space, space-to-air, and space-to-earth classes, in which both nukes and weapons based on new physical principles will be used.

Large-scale research is already under way in the United States into x-ray lasers which will require tremendous energy. An idea of developing a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser has arised. Several such tests have already been carried out at the Nevada test range. U.S. specialists believe that hundreds of nuclear explosions will be needed to test such a system.

TASS VIEWS UPCOMING CEMA MEETING, CITES DATA

LD311457 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- By TASS commentator Igor Yefimov.

The session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) will open its 42nd sitting in Bucharest next Monday [3 November].

The heads of government of the participating socialist countries at the meeting are to endorse guidelines for cooperation in 1986-90.

They will also sum up the results of work to fine-tune the economic development plans of their countries.

This kind of plan matching has become the mainstay of cooperation in the CMEA. Integration begins with a plan: the closer the coordination in economic activities, the more tangible the benefits from the international division of labor.

Ahead of the meeting the CMEA Secretariat has published data on the development of the CMEA countries in their seven five-year periods of cooperation (the first such period was in 1951-55).

Here are some of the figures contained in the report:

The combined national income of the CMEA countries over the 35 years has increased more than nine-fold, with their gross industrial production growing 15 times.

This compares favorably with the EEC countries increasing their national income 3.5 times and industrial output 3.7 times over the same period.

The economic growth rates of the CMEA countries somewhat slowed down in the '70s because they were not fast enough in adopting the principles of intensive economic development. But even in those years the pace of industrial growth in these countries was nearly thrice quicker than that in the Common Market.

The trend continued also in the 1980s.

Many important joint initiatives are planned for 1986-90. Work is under way to fulfill a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress and major agreements covering the manufacture of computer facilities, robots and electronic hardware.

Plans call for raising labor productivity, through economic intensification, between 20 and 30 percent (and in individual countries, for example the German Democratic Republic, even 50 percent).

The CMEA meeting in Bucharest is to consider a number of new documents, including a concerted plan for multilateral integration activities for a more efficient international division of labor.

It is standard practice to judge how productive the integration processes are by looking, for example, at the cost of mutual supplies or products made under specialization arrangements.

Under the new plan this figure is to top 30 billion rubles as compared with 20 bullion rubles in the plan for 1981-85. The reciprocal shipments of computers are to double and those of equipment for nuclear power stations to grow 50 percent.

The meeting is also to discuss a program for building nuclear power stations and heat-supply nuclear power stations in the period through the year 2000. Special attention will be paid to further increasing the reliability of equipment used at such projects.

ZAYKOV, TALYZIN ACCOMPANY RYZHKOV TO BUCHAREST

Seen Off by Ligachev, Others

LD030743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Council of Ministers chairman today left Moscow for Bucharest. It will take part in the 42d meeting of the CEMA session. Included in that delegation are Zaykov, CPSU central committee Politburo member, and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR State Planning Committee chairman; Antonov deputy chairman of the USSR Council of MInisters; Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Aristov, minister of foreign trade; and Loginov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Among those seeing it off was Nicolae Ion, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

Greeted by Dascalescu, Others

LD030842 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest November 3 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today arrived in Bucharest. They will attend the 42nd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The delegation were welcomed at the airport by Constantin Dascalescu, a member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and other officials.

GORBACHEV MEETS WFTU DELEGATION 31 OCT

LD312214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev has met at the CPSU Central Committee on 31 October with a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which was represented by Sandor Gaspar, WFTU President, chairman of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Ibrahim Zakaria, WFTU secretary general, and WFTU vice presidents -- Roberto Veiga, general secretary of the Confederation of Cuban Workers, Karel Hoffman, chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement on Czechoslovakia, Indrajit Gupta, secretary of the All-India Trade Union Delegation, Henri Krasucki, secretary general of the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT), Stepan Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, and Harry Tisch, chairman of the Central Board of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions.

Sandor Gaspar handed in to Mikhail Gorbachev, the message from the 11th World Trade Union congress, which was held in Berlin in September. The message is also addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.N. General Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

The participants in the meeting shared with Mikhail Gorbachev their impressions of the Berlin congress, and appraised it as a new phenomenon in the trade union movement, and its program -- as the starting point for very serious work at the level of present-day requirements.

They expressed considerations, with due regard for the experience of their countries and know-how of participation in the international trade union movement, on the responsibility of the international working class, in particular, the WFTU, for the preservation of peace, on the new tasks and difficulties encountered by the trade unions at the present stage, how the problems of disarmament and development have drawn close with the protection of the immediate interests of the working people, with the plans of perfecting the socialist society.

Interesting ideas were expressed about ways to enhance the prestige, independence and role of trade unions in the world arena and within the national framework, their potential in resolving the topical problems of the present.

Everybody agreed that the Soviet Union's foreign policy, especially its program for the elimination of nuclear weapons, which has been impressively and specifically mirrored at the Reykjavik meeting, opens up new perspectives in the fight for mankind's survival and imposes new enormous responsibility on the working class and its trade unions.

Everybody noted that the dynamist of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which upholds the general human values, above all, peace on earth, and the deep-going restructuring in the socialist society have considerably heightened the interest of the working class, the whole mass of the working people in the world to the socialist ideas, to socialism.

Receiving the message, Mikhail Gorbachev congratulated the comrades on the success of the congress, pointed out that it was an important milestone and backed the opinion that the implementation of the documents adopted there would take a strenuous efforts in the work in a new way, with due regard for the specific features and responsibility at this juncture.

The message expresses the will of the working class, which mirrors the general human interest. The contents of the message and its unanimous approval also by representatives of the trade unions, that are not affiliated to the WFTU, is proof that new thinking is becoming increasingly widespread and is grasping the minds of the mass of the people.

Mikhail Gorbachev characterized the sources which nourish Soviet foreign policy: the essence of the socialist society, the awareness of the real nuclear threat to mankind, the conviction that with all its contradictory and diverse character the present-day world is a mutually interconnected integrity, which has its common problems which dictates the need for mutually acceptable decisions. History and the course of peaceful competition will make the judgment as regards what system is better.

Such is the dialectics, on which the foreign policy concept of the 27th Congress of the CPSU is built. It allows to look into the future optimistically and demonstrates the confidence of socialism of its own strength and its righteousness.

Mikhail Gorbachev presented to the participants in the meeting a broad panorama of the transformations started in Soviet society -- through invigorating the human factor, through democratization, a powerful social policy, perfection of the economic machinery and economic management. Work collectives and trade unions are called upon to play a tremendous role in all that.

Mikhail Gorbachev also spoke about the concrete measures being taken to enhance the prestige and independence of the Soviet trade unions, strengthen their functions in the defense of the interests of the working people, their vigorousness on issues of socioeconomic and spiritual reconstruction, in relations with managers of the economy, administration and the state bodies. The renewal in the activity of the Soviet trade unions is also evidence of the deep-going transformations of the whole society, an impressive broadening of socialist democracy.

Great is the role and responsibility of the trade unions in ensuring that the switching over of the economy onto an advanced scientific and technical basis should, unlike what is happening in the West, be turned to the advantage of the working man, exclude negative consequences for this interests.

The enhancement of the role of the trade unions is also of tremendous international significance, especially in a situation of an unprecedented onset by the conservative forces against the trade unions.

Much attention was devoted to questions pertaining to the pooling the efforts of the working class and trade union movement in international terms. The organizations of the working class, the working people acting in different countries differ from each other. This is natural even for the socialist world. But they have the same roots, are connected by the very essence and historical predestination of the working class. Its unity is also necessitated by the responsibility for the destinies of the world and the determination of big business to destroy the trade union movement.

The tasks of the defense of democratic and socialist values of the trade union movement are drawing closer.

The effort to find a common language understandable to the trade union masses the world over on the basis of the ideas that are consonant with the requirements of the times -- this is they way for developing a dialogue between very different trade unions and increasing the international strength of the trade unions.

The meeting was in the character of a lively, self-critical and profoundly comradely exchange of views, proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual trust and optimism.

Taking part in the meeting was Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gaspar, Shalayev Brief Press

LD311807 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- "In the course of our conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev, which passed in a heartfelt and comradely atmosphere, we clearly felt that the Soviet leadership attaches much importance to the trade union movement, to its role in the struggle for peace and the rights of working people", Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Union stated here today.

He spoke at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

"This is especially important now when the reactionary forces are putting pressure on the trade unions in a number of countries and trying to eliminate them as associations of wage and salary earners", he went on.

"The WFTU", Sandor Gaspar went on, "views the Soviet Union as the principal guarantor of peace and stability in the world. The Soviet peace initiatives at the meeting in Reykjavik again show that all nuclear arms in the world can be eliminated already during the lifetime of the present generation and the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe thus eliminated".

When speaking of the activities of Soviet trade unions in 1986, which was proclaimed by ther United Nations as the International Year of Peace, the chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) Stepan Shalayev, said that every day in 1986 has been a day of active efforts by Soviet working people for peace, against the arms race.

"Since the beginning of the year Soviet trade union organizations have had about a thousand meetings with foreign delegations at which pressing problems of easing international tension and of the campaign against the danger of nuclear war were discussed. More than 70 million Soviet working people took part in activities organized on September First alone -- the international day of trade union actions for peace", Stepan Shalayev went on.

"A favourable situation for pooling the efforts of trade unions of various orientation in the struggle for peace and disarmament has formed in the international trade union movement after the meeting in Reykjavik", Stepan Shalayev noted. "The earnest of our struggle's success is in unity".

Tisch Speaks at Briefing

LD312210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 31 Oct (ADN) -- The message adopted by the 11th WFTU Congress in Berlin in September to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and UN Secretary General Javier Pierez de Cuellar was handed over to Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow today. [passage omitted]

The progressive trade union movement throughout the world strongly supports the disarmament proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik. This was stated by WFU President Sandor Gaspar at an international press conference, at which the delegation dispatched by the WFTU Congress reported on its meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [passage omitted]

At the press conference Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] National Executive, assessed the friendly and comradely meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev as an important event. The great attentiveness with which the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee received the message from the congress filled him and the other members of the delegation with great optimism. Harry Tisch said that the Berlin congress introduced a new stage in the struggle of the trade unions for peace and disarmament, for social security and for the rights of the working people.

CSSR's Hoffmann Speaks

LD311635 Prague CTK in English 1604 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow Oct 31 (CTK correspondent) -- The trade union movement will strive to make workers of all countries understand the real causes of dangerous militarist tendencies and intensify the struggle for nuclear disarmament, World Federation of Trade Unions Chairman Sandor Gaspar said at a press conference here today after WFTU officials meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev.

Reykjavik showed that the Soviet Union is ready to make every effort to reach the limitation and complete liquidation of weapons of mass annihilation, Sandor Gaspar stressed.

Deputy chairman of the WFTU and chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann recalled the proposal of the GDR Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the West German Social Democratic Party to form a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, which was joined by the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Czechoslovak trade unionists resolutely support this proposal as it corresponds with the interests of all workers of the country.

We want to find a possibility how to help implement this significant initiative, together with partner trade unions in central Europe. Some steps to extend cooperation with trade unions of West Germany and Austria have already been taken, Karel Hoffman said.

WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria voiced the hope that the WFTU delegation will be received in the future also by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, to whom it sent its message.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF VIENNA CSCE MEETING

Shevardnadze Departure

LD021046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Moscow for Vienna today [2 November] to attend the opening of a meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

At the airport, he was seen off by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Shevardnadze Arrives in Vienna

LD021249 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 2 TASS -- From TASS special correspondents:

Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., arrived here today to attend the opening of a meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Delegation Press Conference

PM311128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 October 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A press conference was given at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 29 October for Soviet and foreign journalists by the Soviet delegation to the Vienna meeting of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The meeting, which opens in Vienna on 4 November at the level of foreign ministers, will be a major event not only on the European continent, but elsewhere, Ambassador Yu B. Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation, noted. It will take place in a fundamentally new situation in the world, the situation created by the major Soviet initiatives in the sphere of ending the arms race and promoting disarmament -- the program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons formulated in M.S. Gorbachev's January statement. This situation was also created by the far-reaching proposals of the Warsaw Pact states on reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe and by the package of major, concrete measures put forward at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik to take the struggle for nuclear disarmament to new heights.

The Soviet Union, it was stressed at the press conference, is in favor of holding the Vienna meeting in a positive key, dynamically and constructively, and achieving substantial accords on all sections of the Helsinki Final Act. Our country is prepared to discuss any questions whatever at the Vienna meeting, there are no forbidden topics for us.

On questions concerning security in Europe, the USSR attaches great significance to resolving the military and political problems which are so important for improving the political climate on the continent. In Vienna, the Soviet Union will advocate agreeing on the mandate for the next stage of the Stockholm conference, with a view to continuing the examination of questions of confidence-building measures, but mainly embarking on practical talks concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. It is expedient to continue working on the political and legal aspects of the mutual relations among the CSCE states, with a view to jointly securing an increase in the effectiveness of all 10 principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

The USSR delegation at the meeting will advocate that questions of cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science, technology, and the environment take their proper place in the Helsinki process.

The conviction was expressed that much could be done at the Vienna meeting to develop cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. The USSR delegation intends to take an open and constructive stance in examining questions of culture, education, information, the defense of human rights and basic freedoms, and contacts between people.

The responsibility which resists with the CSCE states obliges them to have respect for each other's positions and seek points of contact, avoiding fruitless polemics and confrontation.

Journalists' questions were answered.

Tolkunov Speaks

AU291954 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Raimund Loew report on a press conference given by Leuv Tolkunov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and chairman of the International CSCE Committee, at the conclusion of a 2-day conference, on 29 October in Vienna -- recorded]

[Text] "After Reykjavik: Cautious Cooperation or Confrontation?" was the topic of the press conference given by the international CSCE Committee consisting of official East European representatives and Western armament opponents. They made a clear appeal to the official CSCE follow-up conference which is to being next Tuesday [14 November]: Disarmament measures and issues of confidence-building and security policy should be the focus of the conference.

The Soviet representative and chairman of the Council of the Union in the Supreme Soviet, Lev Tolkunov, stresses to the great expectations Moscow places in the Vienna meeting: Since a compromise was reached this summer at the Stockholm conference on confidence-building and disarmament, there have been favorable prospects for disarmament in Europe, he said. Stockholm showed theat compromises are indeed possible even in senstive military areas. This is the point from which the Vienna meeting has to start, Tolkunov stated.

Cooperation, Tolkunov asserted, would be intensified in particular in the area of economy, science, and environmental protection. If detente in Europe is endangered, such cooperation projects could contribute to reducing the crises in East-West relations.

Tolkunov does not want to call the Reykjavik summit a failure. After all, the most important vital questions of mankind were discussed there. If Reagan had not insisted on SDI there would have been a breakthrough, Tolkunov said.

The meeting in Vienna is influenced by Reykjavik, the Soviet representative stated. There it was attempted to take the world's most difficult and steepest mountain by storm. This was not possible. Now there is the question how this could be achieved in spite of all difficulties. In Vienna it will be possible to discuss which compromises are necessary -- last but not least during the meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze, Tolkunov said.

Via nuclear-free corridors and nuclear-free zones in Europe, the conferees stated, the elimination of American and Soviet nuclear missiles and, finally, of conventional armaments must be reached. It is also hoped that the conference will pave the way for a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

The famous Basket 3 of the Helsinki Final Act, which deals with human rights and humanitarian issues, was also discussed. Contrary to the United States, for which Basket 3 is the most important item of the CSCE, the Soviet side wants to discuss human rights on a par with issues of security and cooperation. Humanitarian issues must not be used as an excuse to endanger the process of detente. Tolkunov recalls that Basket 3 also comprises areas where the situation in the West is not so good, either -- the rights of guest workers, for instance, the treatment of linguistic, religious, and ethnic minorities, or the right to work and an appropriate standard of living. Nevertheless, concerning human rights the discussion (? is expected to focus) on Western criticism of the Warsaw Pact states.

Several human rights activists born in the Soviet Union, such as Yuriy Orlov and Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, who recently left the USSR, announced that they will come to Vienna next week.

In an interview after the press conference Lev Tolkunov was asked whether the Soviet Union considers the dissidents' appearance at the fringe of the CSCE conference disturbing.

[Begin Tolkunov recording in Russian with consecutive German translation] The Soviet Union is such a large country and the Soviet people is such a large people. The Soviet Union will not be damaged by what Shcharanskiy and Orlov will say, but the atmosphere will suffer -- the atmosphere in this wonderful city may suffer. [end recording]

Orzechowski Stresses Detente

LD030759 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw November 3 TASS -- The meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, opening in Vienna on November 4, will become a major international event, especially in East-West relations, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has pointed out.

In a statement before the Polish delegation's departure for the Vienna meeting, distributed by the PAP news agency today, he said that the positive results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe created a favourable atmosphere for the Vienna meeting and the adoption of decisions to facilitate a turn for the better in the European situation.

The Polish delegation to the Vienna meeting would back everything that facilitated the developoment of the process of detente, disarmament and constructive international cooperation, including the improvement of economic relations between countries.

The invigoration of the European dialogue, linked with the Vienna meeting, attested to the great importance of the Helsinki process in international relations, he said.

Socialist Ministers Meet

LD021913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1833 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, 2 Nov (TASS) -- A meeting of foreign affairs ministers and heads of delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, GDR, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania, USSR and CSSR has taken place here at the Vienna meeting of representaitves from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe member-countries.

In the course of an exchange of views on issues connected with the opening of the work of that pan-European forum, the principled line of the countries of the socialist community for conducting the Vienna meeting in a constructive spirit and concluding it with material results in all directions of the Helsinki process was confirmed. That can be achieved if all member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were to manifest political will, a businesslike approach, and a readiness to search for mutually acceptable accords in the interests of returning to detente, to strengthening security and to cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole.

The meeting passed in a warm atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD022218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 2 Nov 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov; IZVESTIYA first deputy chief editor Nikolay Yefimov; and All-Union Radio Commentator Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. The name of the capital of Iceland, as before, remains on the front pages of newspapers. The whole world awaits: What continuation will there now be to the Soviet-U.S. dialogue? To put it briefly, the Soviet Union has said: Our proposals put forward in Reykjavik remain in force. Apropos of this, in Washington they have expressed total optimism and satisfaction and have replied, so to speak, on the basis of reciprocity.

[Gerasimov] They have replied in similar fashion. President Reagan has said that he has instructed Secretary of State Shultz to tell Mr Shevardnadze -- they will meet in Vienna soon -- that the proposals put forward by America in Reykjavik remain on the negotiating table. Here, of course, it is incomprehensible: What proposals did they put forward there...

[Sobolev, interrupting] Yes, and, in general, it is incomprehensible whether any satisfaction can be derived from it. This depends on a clarification of various circumstances. But I would like, first of all, to draw attention to two points.

Firstly, how to deal with the United States' refusal to limit itself to research and laboratory tests in the work on the Star Wars program? Some Americans, those who are nearer the helm of state, do not want to limit themselves, it seems. Others, also very authoritative people, say that it is doubtful anyway whether the United Sttes will go further in this research beyond the 10-year period proposed by the Soviet Union. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, expressing regret that the United States turned down the historic chance which presented itself in Reykjavik, notes that the United States forsook it for a dream about an invention which is difficult to understand even for Nobel prizewinners. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper calls it a dream imposed by the Pentagon fortune-tellers, while the BALTIMORE SUN newspaper cites a dialogue between its observer and a specialist working on the Star Wars program. Can we launch into space a system that will knock down missiles, says the specialist. Of course. Can we knock down all missiles? No. We will never even come near this. And you want a trillion dollars, maybe even more, for this? Well, needless to say, the main problem for the whole world is not the trillion, but the fact that this program begins a new round of the arms race and that this system, as it has been called, will hinder us in coming to an agreement on disarmament issues.

[Terasimov] And besides this, one should recall that in November last year, at their first summit meeting, President Reagan and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev agreed not only to stop the arms race on earth, but also to prevent the arms race in space. Here we can reproach the Americans for not adhering to the Geneva accord.

[Yefimov] I would also like to draw attention to two points. When you open U.S. newspapers, and you read the world information agencies' column, you get the impressio that, at the moment, 3 weeks on, they are writing no less, if not more even, than immediately after the Reykjavik meeting. They are writing a very great deal, the Americans in particular, and they are writing about why the assessments of what happened in Reykjavik are changing so abruptly and so frequently.

[Sobolev] Well, in connection with this, Nikolay Ivanovich, I would like to draw attention to the fact that a second doubt arises apropos of the U.S. program which has been passed on as instructions to the delegation at the Geneva talks...

[Yefimov, interrupting] ...new instructions...

[Sobolev] ...new instructions for the delegation at the Geneva talks. It refers already to a point on which, it would seem, agreement had been reached in Reykjavik, and later it turns out that this is not the case. Up until recently, official representatives of the U.S. Government have been arguing that the President agreed at the meeting to scrap not all strategic arms in 10 years, but only ballistic missiles. The difference here is fundamental inasmuch as, according to the U.S. version, the weapons in which the United States has a great advantage are out of the picture: strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles. A few days ago, a high-ranking White House Official who expressed the wish to remain anonymous told a representative of the press from THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper that he would not begin to argue with the USSR's claim that President Reagan accepted General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal to ban all offensive strategic forces by 1996, and not just ballistic missiles.

[Yefimov] Here are a few facts -- and I will deliberately cite these facts from the serious U.S. newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

I quote: After the summit meeting broke off on 12 October, Secretary of State Shultz said at his press conference in Reykjavik that the President and Mr Gorbachev -- this is what THE NEW YORK TIMES writes -- had gotten close to scrapping all strategic weapons over 10 years. All this is what THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. This is what happened. It goes on to write: Shultz said the same thing at a briefing for members of Congress on 14 October in Washington, and all this was published. That same day, Senator Sam Nunn, from Georgia, at a meeting with the President, asked him: Had he promised, i.e. had he given his consent, to do away with all strategic weapons? Reagan said: Yes, he had given his consent. It is only when the right-wingers and extreme right-wingers in the United States made a fuss over this issue and only then that the White House decided to recoup itself and began denying that Reagan had agreed to a total ban on strategic weapons. He merely agreed, but to something else: to scrapping ballistic missiles. People even started to write that Reagan does not understand the difference between ballistic weapons and strategic weapons.

[Gerasimov] The fact of the matter is that the stance almost adopted by President Reagan in Reykjavik simply does not suit certain circles. In fact, what I want to say is that the initial reaction from both the President and the Secretary of State was almost praiseworthy. It was a reaction of regret, of disappointment at not having managed to use this change which came up in Reykjavik. One newspaper wrote that Shultz had the face of someone whose favorite dog had just been run over by a car. The expressions on these faces were recorded by the TV cameras of the world. Later, having returned home, they began to talk optimistically about the great headway that had been made in Reykjavik. Suddenly, reverse motion is now applied. Here is a report from REUTER: Regardless of what happened in Reykjavik, official figures in the United States say that at the moment they have a different stance, a stance, that is, only on reducing intercontinental ballistic missiles. Of course, it is not a question here of the President's personal qualities, of his forgetfulness or his lack of understanding, it is not at all a question of this. It is simply a question of pressure on him...

[Yefimov, interrupting] ...by right-wing forces...

[Gerasimov] ...not only by right-wingers, but also by his dear allies. One observer, Mary McGrory, wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper: The West is making a fuss. Today Europeans are declaring: We want the bomb. I hope that she isn't right. I am convinced that European public is, all the same, against the nuclear bomb, but the leadership of very many West European countries is for the bomb. For example, the West German chancellor, Kohl, says that, no, we need medium-range missiles. He even uses a little blackmail: If there wont't be any, I shall be forced to increase the force of the Bundeswehr, in order to balance it out.

[Yefimov] Yes, of course, the point here is, what Europe? The Europe of governments or the Europe of peoples?

[Sobolev] In one word, it seems to mee that if one analyzes the statements of those conservative figures who have come to power both in the United States, and in part, in West European countries, then there is even more confirmation of those words spoken by Comrade Gorbachev as far back as his press-conference in Reykjavik, i.e. the striving by right-wing and extreme right-wing circles in the West to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Well, let's see, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has said the following apropos of this, that in the United States they think that they will once again be able to be the only genuinely global military power.

It is precisely this that the neoconservatives in Reagan's entourage have always openly called for and tried to achieve, and at the moment they are doing it quite manifestly.

[Yefimov] You understand, in Reykjavik not only were certain technical matters discussed, to what levels to go to; essentially our side posed a fundamental question: What is the main aim which both states should pursue -- and indeed, not only our two states? Do we want a non-nuclear world or do we want to endlessly continue the arms race to a sorry end?

[Gerasimov] But Reagan says he also wants a non-nuclear world.

[Yefimov] For this, specific actions are necessary and I would like to say that last week NOVOSTI press agency conducted a very interesting roundtable. The topic was: After Reykjavik. Taking part in the roundtable discussions were prominent Western journalists and this same fundamental issue was discussed: How do we want to see today's world and more so, the future world. On this issue the Western countries did give a precise, clear answer. Furthermore, already after the roundtable had ended, in tete-a-tete type conversations, they told us: You pose a question which is probably really the main one, really a very necessary one. But if you want our honest answer, we are not ready to give you a serious answer to your question, neither on a government level, nor on a journalistic level. Such is life.

[Gerasimov] An observer, Flora Lewis, from the paper THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that unexpectedly the strategists have come up against the prospect that it is possible that they will have to reject their ideas and begin to establish an absolutely new principle and reference points almost from square one. This is the situation which is taking place if we follow the logic of Reykjavik.

[Yefimov] All this leads to the fact that public opinion generally is beginning to doubt whether the present American Administration is distinguishing itself by its consistency and competence, which are necessary for the solution of serious matters on disarmament.

[Gerasimov] Well, in any case, it distinguishes itself by a great love for propaganda. Now, in so far as such serious questions are being discussed, of course it is certainly necessary to return to the thesis of the Soviet military threat. And what do we see? We see that in the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST, in the West German paper BILD, and in the Australian mass media the following frightening article has appeared: That the Russians already have a strategic defense laser, that they have on the whole already left America behind in this area of Star Wars. Furthermore, that they have already put out of operation three American satellites.

[Yefimov] By means of a laser?

[Gerasimov] Yes, this is almost taking place, such a war is almost taking place.

[Yefimov] Well, BILD is a gutter paper.

[Gerasimov] But THE WASHINGTON POST is not at all a gutter paper, so one could think, they really have brought down three American satellites. Two points here.

First, if we are outstripping the United States in the sphere of the Strategic Defense Initiative, why then does the United States not agree with our proposal to stop research in this sphere and not to create space-strike weapons; and secondly, the Soviet Union does not have laser weapons, and the United States knows this perfectly well, because explanations about this have been given to the Americans.

[Sobolev] But official circles are silent about this. I think it is much more a measure of despair, because what we were only just talking about, this is after all taking place in the eyes of the whole world, everyone who has eyes can see. And we were talking about one side, say, about what conservative circles are doing, but there is the public also, they are, as it were, wide awake. After all, the Week of Action for Disarmament has only just ended. It is precisely now, when the pernicious role of the Star Wars program, the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative, has been revealed with special clarity, that the international public has directed its efforts with special energy to expose this initiative -- especially the American public.

[Yefimov] Exposing what one might call the main obstacle on the way to disarmament, as was revealed in Reykjavik. And last week the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Cornell Univertsity in the United States polled all members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences -- 450 members. more than 80 percent categorically came out against the Strategic Defense Initiative, against SDI. In their opinion SDI is the basic obstacle on the way to achieving agreement on reducing and completely destroying strategic arms. In the opinion of these scholars, conducting work on the SDI program contradicts the obligation taken on by the United States in the framework of Soviet-American treaties, bearing in mind, primarily, the ABM Treaty. The Democrat Senator Proxmire commented on this question in an interesting way. He said that SDI has been adopted by the present administration in order to wreck basic processes in arms control. The best minds in the country, that is, in the United States, he said, are coming out against SDI. It is being propagandized only by a small minority which, however, is in power.

[Gerasimov] A minority is a minority, but there are scientists working on SDI, and unfortunately, the majority of Americans, who do not understand the essence of the matter, support Reagan's idea to create a defense shield over the country.

[Sobolev] Then, what those American scientists who understand this problem are saying is all the more important.

[Yefimov] You have raised a very important idea. Up to World War II the person on the street understood, well, either all or much about the way. Weapons were understood; virtually everyone was familiar with them, the possibilities of these weapons, and so on. Today the situation is such that the arms race has reached such technical and scientific frontiers that it is no longer comprehensible to the ordinary person, and the best minds are needed to give wise advice to nations and governments. The fact that they support it, that the majority of Americans still give support, means that they are playing on the lack of knowledge of these people -- on their technical and scientific, well, their inadequate literacy and so on -- precisely on this.

[Gerasimov] That's correct, and on a sense of self-preservation, because after all, they promise to guard their lives and defend them.

[Yefimov] Recently in Budapest a session took place of the international commission, the Palme Commission, where a document was adopted on the advice of prominent experts from various countries: What To Do After Reykjavik? Also, a report was adopted on banning nuclear explosions. I would like precisely to return to this question; it has for some reason been a bit overshadowed. Nuclear explosions and their banning continues to remain a priority task and now rumors are going around that allegedly the Soviet Union has somehow changed its position on this question. No, as in the past we think that the stopping of these explosions is an urgent task and the appropriate step to nuclear disarmament. And we are prepared at any time to sign an appropriate treaty.

[Sobolev] We have already talked about the fact that the world public has undertaken vigorous action. In particular, we can mention in this connection the initiative which was advocated by the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany about a nonnuclear corridor in the center of Europe.

[Yefimov] This is a very important initiative. This initiative came into being several years ago in the Palme Commission, and the initiative envisages...

[Gerasimov, interrupting] Now, they have gone a little further -- 150 kilometers to the side, that is, 300 kilometers in width, a nonnuclear corridor of this sort.

[Yefimov] The aim of creating a nonnuclear corridor...

[Gerasimov, interrupting] ...is to set apart...

[Yefimov] ... to set apart two, so to speak...

[Gerasimov, interrupting] ...military groupings...

[Yefimov] ...military groupings so that there are no accidents. This is very important. Last week a symposium took place in Sofia which gathered prominent political and public figures, scientists, and writers from 23 countries. At this symposium a long-standing idea was discussed, an idea already partially implemented on earth: the idea of creating nonnuclear zones. The question of corridors was also widely discussed in Sofia. In particular, it was raised by Egon Bahr, a deputy of the FRG Bundestag and director of the Institute for the Study of Questions of Peace and Security in Hamburg. He is also a Social Democrat. He said that the time had come, the time had come to act also here in the center of Europe. And he expressed the hope that not only the GDR and FRG, but Czechoslovakia as well would join this initiative. At this symposium the issue of the creation of zones was widely discussed and, it so turned out, that while the symposium was taking place in Sofia, the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution in which the region of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and South America has been declared a zone of peace and cooperation in the southern Atlantic. The resolution urged all states to observe the status of the region of the southern Atlantic, particularly by means of reducing, and in the final analysis, eliminating the military presence there, the nondeployment there of nuclear weapons and other forms of weapons of mass destruction. One hundred and twenty-four states voted for the resolution, eight abstained, and only one power voted against it -- the United States.

[Gerasimov] I think this riddle is easy to work out.

[Yefimov] The United States.

[Sobolev] I would like to point out that the United States, having voted against it, was by no means satisfied with this. The Pentagon reacted in this way to the Brazilian proposal: A highly-placed Pentagon official said: Does Brazil really think that we spend $1 billion on military ships and submarines, arming them with nuclear weapons, to station them afterwards in the swimming pool behind the White House? Judging by this venomous irony the Americans are intending to station the aforementioned ships and submarines precisely where they should not be stationed in accordance with the decision of the UN General Assembly. An I would also like to point out that substantial friction has arisen between the United States and Brazil in the economic sphere as well. Well, here is one such sore point, as they call it over there. Brazil has banned the import of foreign electronic computer technology, the so-called information technology, during the course of the next few years, since its young computer industry cannot at present compete with American, Japanese, and other foreign giants. The Japanese responded calmly to this law, but it provoked strong irritation in Washington; there they threaten repressive measures against Brazil all the time in the sphere of foreign trade, which pains the Brazilians a great deal in so far as the United States is its main trade partner and, besides that, its main creditor. Although Brazilians, making heavy cutbacks in everything, are successful in selling abroad goods at about $10 billion more than they buy, they can barely manage to pay off only the interest on their debt. As for clearing off old debts which are now due, it is necessary to take more; foreign currency is very tight. And it is precisely now that multinational corporations operating in Brazil have brought the export of their profits out of the country up to the record sum of more than a billion and half dollars a year, and have sharply reduced new investments. They have dealt a blow, so to speak, at a sensitive spot in the balance of payments in the country. The withdrawal of foreign currency is a very effective method of putting pressure on a government to prevent it from adopting necessary measures in the interest of the state.

[Gerasimov] Tomorrow, 3 November, a festive meeting of the 41st UNGA session is to be held. It will be devoted to the 20th anniversary of the adoption of international pacts on human rights. And here, one would like to recall that these pacts were adopted at the initiative of the Soviet Union -- the international pact on economic, social and cultural rights and the international pact on economic, social and cultural rights and the international pact on civil and political rights. We feel that is is necessary to implement these rights as a complex; not just civil and political rights, but also economic, social, and cultural ones. Such rights as the right to work, to education, and, of course, the right to live in peace, ought to be guaranteed to people. But there is a country which as not ratified these pacts, although it speaks a great deal about human rights. These pacts have not been ratified by the United States.

[Yefimov] In these pacts, they begin with a very important article which goes, and I quote from memory, thus: The ideal of the human individual may be realized only on one condition -- if the individual has the opportunity of living by way of his own labor, that is, if the individual has the right to work.

[Sobolev] This week, the world community was once again forced to discuss the situation in Central America. Nicaragua has addressed the United Nations 12 times already in connection with the undeclared war which the United States is conducting against the republic. And, as many times, the overwhelming majority of countries in the world sharply condemned it; the International Court in the Hague, that is, the United Nation's judicial body, pronounced a verdict that acknowledged the aggressive actions by the United States as being illegal. This decision has already met with support in the Security Council.

But now, the situation is worsening once again. The CIA, having received $100 million for the contras, is preparing a new large offensive operation, and the direct involvement of American citizens in anti-Nicaraguan operations is growing once more -- here is the training of the Somozists, and the supply of weapons to them directly into Nicaraguan territory. One of the CIA agents, a pilot who was shot down and taken prisoner, is now sitting in the dock in Managua. Together with him in the dock is the American policy of state terrorism. This week, the Security Council one again condemned it. Only the right veto applied by the United States prevented a resolution being adopted demanding that the United States discharge the decision of the court in the Hague. But now, at the proposal of Nicaragua, the UNGA will address this issue, and, in view of the preparations for extending the United States aggression in Central America, the voice of the world community will be heard at a most appropriate moment.

In other hotspots, as they are called, the topic of state terrorism has once again come to the fore over the past few days. And this had reflected even on the development of international relations. Thus, the United States, which, in trampling international norms and laws is conducting a whole terrorist war against little Nicaragua, has opened up a propagandist fusillade and adopted diplomatic measures in support of Britain, which accused Syria of complicity in failed terrorist act. The anti-Syrian campaign has also drowned out the new terrorist acts of the strategic ally of the United States, Israel, which continues its plundering in the occupied territories. And moreover, it is believed that this anti-Syrian campaign is merely a prelude -- such a view is being expressed by the West European press -- to a new Israeli attack on Syria. And they are talking about terrorism in the south of Africa, too, now. Through their leaders, the frontline African states are expressing certainty that Machel, the leader of Mozambique, perished as a result of an act of state terrorism on the part of another friend and ally of America.

[Gerasimov] On the topic of the further whipping up of anti-Sovietism in the United States, here is another incident which took place this week. On 27 October, in one of San Francisco's parks, one Allen John Davies was arrested on the charge of spying, allegedly in the interests of the Soviet Union. He was arrested while meeting a person who, as Davies himself thought, was a member of the staff of the Soviet Consulate General in San Francisco. It was the FBI. It continues its games and the games consist of agents from this bureau posing as some kind of Soviet staff members, either of the consulate there, or perhaps the embassy. They tempt these Americans to sell them some kind of secrets and then grab them -- and there you have another incident with a Soviet spy. But one has to say that by using this method, the method of tempting with the aid of money, FBI agents are able to find a great number, whole cartloads of so-called Soviet spies in America.

For what reason is all this being done? For the whipping up of anti-Soviet hysteria, spy mania, and at the same time, to discredit Soviet representatives in the United Ststes.

[Yefimov] And another example. A television film, and to all intents a big television film, is being prepared as fast as possible in America about how the Soviet Union occupied the United States and how it is not alone in governing this country. The Russians are helped in governing a vanquished United States by the United Nations. And so, the country is called the Soviet United Nations of Amerika. The flag of this state has been changed. In the center of the flag now there is the emblem of the United Nations. A special subunit of the United Nations supervises the execution of the directives of the new authorities, severely punishing those who violate the order which has been established.

It is interesting that this film is being produced by the ABC company, which showed the celebrated film "The Day After," a film about the horror of nuclear war, a film that rocked America, a film which the Reagan Administration desperately resisted -- it did not want this showing. The film appeared, all the same.

[Sobolev] Well, perhaps now it wants to make amends in the eyes of the White House . . .

[Yefimov] So, literally a few days after this film appeared after all, one of the prominent American rightwingers, Ben Stein, who once wrote speeches for President Nixon, said that it is now necessary to make a film which it wouldn't be a bad idea to call "Reds in America." and to show in this film 5 to 10 days or even weeks in the life of a number of American states occupied by the Soviet Union. And, moreover, rightwingers then wanted this film to be made and shown by ABC TV, and this would be, as it were, expiation for its sin, for that pacifism which it permitted itself in the film "The Day After."

But what is interesting, in Reykjavik -- we began with Reykjavik, and, it is clear that this top will remain for weeks to come in the commentaries of observers -- in Reykjavik, the evil empire, which the President of the United States Reagan presented us as being, put forward far-reaching proposals -- to create a non-nuclear world. And this, of course, does create the impression, both on literate people, and on illiterate people throughout the world. It does so because what could be simplier -- let's eliminate all nuclear weapons and everyone understands that after this, life cannot be worse. It can only be better. And what Gennadiy Ivanovich was talking about, this film pursue one aim: to create a foe image. It's as if they can't live without having a foe image, and that is sad.

[Sobolev] Well, on . . .

[Gerasimov] Soon, on November 4th, in the Austrian capital, an important conference will open, the meeting of the representatives of the states taking part in the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This is the third largest milestone after, it you recall, the long conference in Madrid, the large conference in Belgrade, and there was also the conference in Stockholm which ended successfully recently -- in general, this is the continuation of the Helsinki process. And, in order to stress the importance of this meeting, we have proposed to open it at the level of foreign ministers. Comrade Shevardnadze will be going there and the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also. For this reason, the Western press is full of suppositions about what will take place during their meeting next week in Vienna.

[Sobolev] And what will take place?

[Gerasimov] Well, there also will be discussion about what exactly is to be done after Reykjavik.

[Sobolev] Our broadcast has come to an end. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best.

BOVIN, BESSMERTNYKH VIEW SUMMIT POSSIBILITY

Not in 'Foreseeable Future'

LD311837 Hamburg DPA in German 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (DPA) -- According to Aleksandr Bovin, commentator for the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA, there will not be a further meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet Communist Party leader, Mikhail Gorbavhev, in the foreseeable future. The meeting in Reykjavik had shown that there is currently "nothing to agree on", Bovin told journalists in Berlin today. It is now better first "to catch one's breath." However, he had the impression that Reagan's whole political philosophy is opposed to fundamental disarmament agreements.

Regarding the situation in Afghanistan, Bovin said that the Soviet Union will only withdraw its troops stationed there when the situation has stabilized from the standpoint of the government in Kabul. In the final analysis this depends on whether the United States continues to support the rebels in Afghanistan. This is "not a very happy situation" for the Soviet Union, the commentator admitted.

Preparations 'in Progress'

LD011044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, headed one of the Soviet groups of experts at the Iceland working summit, had spoken to MAGYAR HIRLAP, the government's semiofficial newspaper, about the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Reykjavik and the prospects for Soviet-American relations. In this interview he said that the Soviet Union is ready for the agreements outlined in Reykjavik; it is striving for nuclear disarmament and the creation of peaceful outer space. He said that if Washington is similarly ready, the path will be open for settling Soviet-U.S. relations.

He said that a visit to the United States by the Soviet party's general secretary has not been removed from the agenda; preparations for its are in progress. At the same time, Bessmertnykh pointed out, from the Soviet standpoint, after the Geneva and Reykjavik summit meetings, and official Gorbachev visit to Washington that ends without results cannot be allowed.

DIPLOMATIC STAFF LEAVE UNDER 'RIGHTIST' PRESSURE

Aim to 'Exacerbate' Situation

PM311743 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Gan dispatch: "At the Diktat of the Strategists of Anti-Detente"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Oct -- Fifty-five staffers of the USSR Embassy in Washington and the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco left for home today. [paragraph continues]

The reason for their departure was the scandalous decision by the U.S. authorities to reduce the numbers of Soviet diplomatic personnel in the United States. This action, carried out under pressure from rightist forces, is aimed at the further deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations.

It is precisely the intention to exacerbate the situation that guided the strategists of anti-detente entrenched in government offices on the Potomac.

As is known, the Soviet Union has given a suitable response to this provocation.

'Provocative Decision'

LD312236 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

A large group of Soviet diplomats and members of their families left Washington for home in a special flight of an Aeroflot plane on Friday. Their departure was caused by the provocative decision, taken by the U.S. Administration in violation of the basic rules of international law, on cutting the number of the personnel of the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco.

The decision was taken under the pressure of those quarters in the USA which are seeking to frustrate any opportunity to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations and are out to spoil the atmosphere of negotiations on such questions, vitally important not only for the USSR and the USA but also for the whole mankind, as curbing the arms race and preventing its spreading into outer space.

The disgraceful anti-Soviet action has been initiated in the first place by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, Attorney General Edwin Meese, CIA Director William Casey and FBI Director William Webster.

The members of the personnel of the USSR Embassy in Washington and of other Soviet institutions gave a warm send off to their colleagues. USSR Ambassador to the USA Yuriy Dubinin expressed gratitude to them for the selfless work in such difficult areas of diplomatic activity as the capital of the United States and San Francisco.

TASS ASSAILS WICK APPROACH TO IDEAS EXCHANGE

LD011934 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS new analyst Aleksandr Lyutyy writes:

Directors of official American propaganda are fond of talking of "a free exchange of ideas" between the Soviet Union and the United States. Director of the United States Information Agency Charles Wick in the past few days repeatedly dwelt on how that problem was taken up at the recent Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. As usual in Washington, he presented all that in the best light for the American side.

Facts show best of all how things really stand. Take, for instance, the issuing of American books in the USSR and of Soviet books in the USA. The ratio is approximately 20 to 1. Or the cinema: A great number of American films run in the Soviet Union, but in the United States they practically do not show Soviet films.

The Soviet leadership in known to have requested the American side at the Reykjavik meeting that the USSR be granted the possibility of starting on the territory of the United States or somewhere nearby radio braodcasts to the United States, and then the USSR will stop jamming "The Voice of America". Radio receivers in the United States mainly rely on medium wave band. The USSR, being at a considerable distance from it, can beam its programs only in the short wave band. And it turns out that the United States has fenced itself off from Soviet radio information by medium band waves, actually isolating its population from the Voice of Moscow.

They in Washington are now frequently talking of equitable and free radio exchange. This, it would seem, is a good and interesting idea. The Soviet Union's stand on this issue is quite logical and well-founded. But what was the reaction to it by the USIA director? It was strange, at least. He said that if the United States had equal access to the medium wave band in the Soviet Union, it would certainly greet their medium wave broadcasts. In other words, the United States finds it not enough that it actually surrounded the Soviet Union with a network of high-capacity transmitters and are bombarding, day and night, our territory with anti-Soviet propaganda.

The "Voice of America" transmitters are known to operate in such countries, close to the USSR, as the FRG, Greece, Italy, Britain, Portugal and Pakistan. Powerful 500 kilowatt transmitters of a radio station in Israel are now under construction and these will be oriented above all to the USSR's Central Asian republics. The "Voice of America" has a total of more than 70 transmitters beyond the boundaries of the USA. The Russian language transmission alone runs into more than 18 hours per day and will be steadily on the rise. Actually what is at issue is information aggression of American and also other Western countries against the Soviet Union.

In these conditions Charles Wick found nothing better but to propose to the Soviet Union in his recent WASHINGTON POST interview...that it should approach provate American radio stations to buy time from them to organise transmission in the United States. Such an approach could hardly be described as a constructive reply to the Soviet proposals. The dialogue and exchanges, in whatever area they take place, should be based on taking into account the mutual interests of the partners. The attempts to bypass the other side, to place it at a disadvantage, will not produce the desired result. The Washington propagandists should remember that.

AIR FORCE TO GET 50 MX MISSILES, DEVELOP NEW IBM

LD292350 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 29 TASS -- The Pentagon intends to press for appropriations to build up its arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons, THE WASHINGTON POST reports. Quoting senior officials of the war department, the newspaper notes that the Air Force ministry is going to get another 50 MX missiles and to develop a new heavy mobile intercontinental ballistic missile with two warheads. It is also planning to start work on a programme to modernise its bomber fleet and to produce advanced cruise missiles.

TASS SCORES XINHUA FOR 'LIES' OVER WITHDRAWAL

LD031337 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 3 Nov 86

["XINHUA: Nasty Echoes" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The XINHUA news agency has spread an anti-Soviet article from the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO which, commenting on the return home of six Soviet regiments of the limited Soviet troop contingent, stationed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of government of the sovereign country, says that this action of the USSR is "of no real significance" because it is "a manoeuvre designed to produce a decorative effect and dupe the public."

So it is a manoeuvre, isn't it a familiar term: Such allegations have been made much too often in recent anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan statements coming from the USA, the ruling circles of which as everyone knows, launched and are carrying on an undeclared war against Afghanistan. The "arguments" used by RENMIN RIBAO have clearly been borrowed from the same source. The main of those "arguments" is that the USSR had sent into Afghanistan "fresh troops" before returning six regiments home. But it is a word-for-word repetition of the deliberate lie told by the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, who on his recent tour of Asian countries went to the extremes in his attempts to discredit the Soviet action's constructive step with clumsy falsehoods.

The lie floated by Mr. Weinberger and his likes was short-lived: It was officially rebutted by Moscow and ridiculed by the foreign mass media, which pointed out, and with good reason, that several regiments are not a needle in a haystack and that their movements cannot be concealed from modern surveillance technology. But the authors of the falsehood are unabashed as they are flogging the dead horse of the Pentagon's fabrications.

RENMIN RIBAO'S falsehoods broadcast to the world by the XINHUA news agency can neither detract from the truly peaceful action of the USSR nor stem positive processes taking place in Afghanistan. The unseemly methods of the Beijing mass media, echoing the lies told elsewhere, are grist to the mill of those who are blocking with stubbornness worthy of a better cause the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Meanwhile, what is really needed for that settlement is the guaranteed cessation and non-resumption of outside aggression against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

ITALY'S CRAXI HOLDS MEETINGS WITH PRC LEADERS

LD021004 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing November 2 TASS -- Chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers Bettino Craxi concluded an official visit to China. He held talks with Premier of the State Council of the PRC Zhao Ziyang, was received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Hu Yaobang and by Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the CPC Deng Xiaoping.

At a press conference in Beijing, the head of the Italian Government said that a wide range of international problems was discussed at the talks with the Chinese leaders, above all problems related to arms control in the light of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik.

Bettino Craxi said that both sides assess the Reykjavik meeting as a positive achievement and hope for the continuation of the dialogue.

PRC ACCUSES U.S. OF INTERFERENCE IN AFFAIRS

OW022311 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] China accused the United States of glossly interferring in China's internal affairs. At a news briefing in Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said: When the U.S. Congress approved an amendment to the U.S. Import and Export Bank laws a few days ago, it regarded China's Xizang Autonomous Region as a country. This is a gross interference in China's internal affairs. In this connection, our station observer Glebov has the following comments: As a matter of fact, Washington's calling Xizang Autonomous Region a country is not at all surprising. Such U.S. action has once again proved the conclusion long drawn by those who follow the development of U.S. Policy on China, that is, as far as the basic principles of this policy are concerned, they are a direct legacy of those practiced by Washington in the 1950's and 1960's. As everyone knows, the U.S. Government would not even listen if someone said that Xizang should be recognized as a part of China. Washington flew into a rage when Xizang was peacefully liberated in 1951. U.S. leaders then struck the table in anger and said that the United States would never tolerate and ignore China's occupation of Xizang. Washington deliberately wanted to blacken the peaceful liberation of Xizang as China's occupation of the territory.

Now, we again see that the upper ruling group of the United States has not changed its views a bit on this issue. Washington's unwillingness to recognize the People's Republic of China's sovereignty over Xizang is a glaring example of actual U.S. antiChina policy. But this is not the only example. As everyone knows, Taiwan, another party of China, has actually also been regarded by the United States as a separate country. The United States has maintained special relations with Taiwan, as evidenced by large amounts of U.S. military aid. The United States provided about $800 million in arms and ammunition to Taiwan this year. To defend its move, U.S. leaders said that this is a temporary measure, and does not mean that Washington fails to recognize China's sovereignty over Taiwan. If that is the case, then how can one explain that the U.S. ruling group is still using the name Republic of China? Doesn't U.S. military aid to Taiwan explain the whole thing? It is thus clear that the U.S. Congress, calling the Xizang Autonomous Region, an integral part of China, a country, is not at all surprising. What we understand is that U.S. Imperialist, hegemonist policy is totally incompatible with the principle of respecting the Chinese people's sovereignty and aspirations. This policy is a direct legacy of the anti-Chinese policy practiced by Washington in the past.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PRC AUDIT DECISION TO AID REFORM

PM301345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC State Council Decision"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct -- The PRC State Council has decided to carry out this year a comprehensive examination of the financial activities of enterprises and institutions under provincial jurisdiction. The main aim of this measure is to "give all-around assistance to the economic reform which is under way in the country and also to reveal and eliminate existing shortcomings."

According to RENMIN RIBAO, during this examination, which is to begin at the end of the current month, attention is to be focused on questions of taxation, funding, and price setting. The task has been set of increasing state budget revenue and ensuring the further improvement of the tax system. At the same time the need to intensify monitoring of financial expenditure and restrict investment in capital construction and consumption of funds and expenditure on paying the administrative and management apparatus has been stressed. Instructions have been issued to establish strict financial discipline and to institute administrative and criminal proceedings against people guilty of financial abuses and economic crimes.

The PRC State Council attaches great importance to the comprehensive financial investigation. The 24 groups which are to carry out the examination are headed by leaders of ministerial rank. RENMIN RIBAO expresses the hope that this measure will play a positive role in the solution of a number of complex economic problems which have arisen in the course of the reform.

PRC TRADE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE PROSPECTS

OW011402 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Rong Zuqin, section chief of the China Foreign Trade Institute, told a reporter of this station that there are bright prospects for developing Soviet-Chinese economic cooperation. He was attending a UN-sponsored international trade symposium in Moscow. Rong Zuqin said: In the past 5 years, trade between the USSR and China has increased eight times or more. China needs Soviet equipment and licenses of new Soviet technologies. Discussions are now under way on the feasibility of jointly producing all kinds of machinery and a series of industrial products.

EXPERTS DESIGN THERMAL POWER STATION FOR PRC

OW012400 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Soviet experts have started to design the (Yiming) thermal power station for China. Two Soviet-made power generating units with a total capacity of 1 million kilowatts will be installed in the power station, which will use coal from northern China. The Soviet Union will also give technical assistance for building an open-cut coalmine with an annual capacity of 20 million metric tons.

The construction of these two projects has been carried out in accordance with an economic and technical cooperation agreement signed last year between our two countries. According to the agreement, the Soviet Union is to assist China in building 7 new power, metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, and light industrial plants, and technologically upgrading 17 others.

MPRP PREPARES FOR REGIONAL CP CONFERENCE

PM291151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "MPRP Intiative"]

[Text] The newspaper UNEN has published the replies of TS. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, to questions from its correspondent on the problems of preserving peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

Our party, Namsray said, considers it vitally important that all Asian countries persistently conduct a joint search for ways to ensure security. Referring in this connection to the peace initiatives put forward by Mongolia, which has called for a rejection of the use of force, in relations between states in Asia and the Pacific, he pointed out that these initiatives are consonant with the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries to strengthen security in the region. The recent Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik was a major event in international life and created a qualitatively new situation. The task of stepping up the struggle to eliminate nuclear weapons is becoming more urgent than ever for the peoples of the Asian Continent, where more than half of the earth's population lives.

Replying to the question as to how the idea, discussed at the 19th MPRP Congress, of holding a consultative meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties from Asia and Pacific countries is to be realized, Ts. Namsray noted that the MPRP has held a series of consultations with fraternal parties. The participants in these consultations have spoken out in favor of convening such a meeting and have given the MPRP the function of coordinating the preparatory work. Ts. Namsray explained that the meeting is open to all communist and workers parties in the region that wish to take part. An agreement has been reached to hold this meeting in the summer of 1987 in Ulaanbaatar. Ts. Namsray expressed confidence that the meeting will contribute to the general struggle to avert the danger of war, reduce tension in the Asian and Pacific region, and develop political dialogue and equal, good-neighborly cooperation between states in this region.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

OW310508 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of activists of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP) has been visiting the Soviet Union since 27 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Members of the delegation are: Toshiharu Okada, vice chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee and chairman of the Japan-USSR Special Committee andmember of the House of Representatives; Kosuke Uehara, member of the House of Representatives; Shinsuke Tomoyori, member of the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly; Akira Koike, head of the JSP Nemuro Sub-Branch Office and member of the Nemuro Municipal Council; and Eiji Yasui, international affairs personnel of the JSP Central Executive Committee.

The delegation visited the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Fish Industry, and the headquarters of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The delegation arrived in Tashkent today, where it is scheduled to visit and hold talks with officials of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Uzbek Chapter of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

It will also visit the two ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara and inspect agriculture in the SSR. The delegation will then visit Leningrad and the provincial committee of the CPSU there. After visiting factories, organizations and many places (?of historical interest) there, the delegation is scheduled to leave for home on 6 November.

FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HOKKAIDO

OW291451 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0035 GMT 28 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Vinogradov video report]

[Text] A protocol on cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Japan-USSR friendship and culture center on Hokkaido has been signed in Moscow.

[Vinogradov] Measures connected with the 70th Great October anniversary will occupy the main place in the new program of cooperation in the next few years. On the Japanese side the document was signed by Yasuo Saburo Shibano. He is well known both in Japan and in our country. In 1971, after visiting the Soviet Union for the first time he was won over by the Soviet people's character and hospitality. On returning to Japan he initiated the creation of the Hokkaido Japan-USSR Friendship and Culture Center. Soon after that Yasuo Saburo Shibano founded the Nissho Trading Company for the purpose of promoting trade between the Soviet Union and Japan. Over half the profits of the company, which has a turnover of about $30 million, are used for maintaining the Hokkaido Friendship Center, which has been the center of Russian and Soviet culture in Japan for almost 10 years.

[Shibano in Japanese with Vinogradov supplying voice over in Russian] The USSR and Japan are neighboring countries. Hokkaido is so close to the Soviet Union that we can see each other with the naked eye. Improving our friendship and good neighborly relations may become a serious political factor in the preservation of peace. Now that the threat of nuclear war hangs over mankind, there is no more noble cause than consolidating peace and improving mutual understanding between nations. We hope that Mr Gorbachev will visit Japan. I think that his visit will improve our relations and that my dream for extending and strengthening Japanese-Soviet Friendship will become a tangible and concrete thing.

F-15'S ARRIVE AT JAPAN'S KOMATSU AIR BASE

LD020833 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo November 2 TASS -- First F-15 fighters arrived at Komatsu Air Force Base (Ishikawa Prefecture) on the coast of the Sea of Japan.

Plans for beefing up Japan's air force call for the deployment of such fighters at Titose, Hakuri and Nutabaru bases as well.

The current plan for supplying Japan's Armed Forces with the newest fighters will make the country's air force one of the world's largest.

According to estimates made by top brass of Japan, their country has more F-15 fighters than the U.S. Air Force does.

PENTAGON 'LIES' ON DRA WITHDRAWAL ASSAILED

Biryukov Commentary

LD311843 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: Apparently, representatives of the Pentagon will soon earn a listing in the Guinness Book of Records, for the lies they invent with zeal.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS circulated among its subscribers a typical sample of such lies with which Pentagon officials came out on the occasion of the just completed return of six Soviet regiments from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The world press, many representatives of which witnessed the event assessed it the way it deserves. They regard the return from Afghanistan of part of a limited contingent of the Soviet forces that had been brought there in the past at the request of the DRA Government as a step that gives an impetus for speeding up a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. But the Pentagon, it turns out, has its own "sources."

And so director of the U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency, Lieutenant General Leonard Perroots day without batting an eyelid that the Russian actions are a deception. He says that the USA has clear and convincing proofs that Soviet assertions about the return of six regiments from Afghanistan are a falsehood.

The general has no proofs at all. Meanwhile, foreign journalists who withnessed the departure of Soviet troops have a lot of them. But the representative of the Pentagon disregards these proofs completely. Is it for the reason that he has no opportunity to learn the facts and from an objective opinion about the event? No, the reason is that he must follow the lines set by the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger. It is Weinberger who set the tone to the propaganda campaign aimed at misrepresenting the Soviet step. During his tour of Asia in October, Caspar Weinberger assessed the departure of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as a hoax.

It is nothing new that the current chief of the Pentagon is a pathological liar, the liar who is particularly vicious when talking about the Soviet Union. it would not matter at all if he lied in his circle, so to say. Not Caspar Weinberger. He cannot limit himself to his family circle. He wished not only the United States but also other countries to see the world the way the Pentagon sees it.

What can be said in this respect? The Pentagon in engaged in dangerous and sordid undertakings. For it is not trifles, but serious affairs, touching upon the interests of the world, on Soviet-American relations that are the point of the matter, and an unobjective, distorted, confrontational approach to them can carry the USA very far.

It should be noted that the Pentagon's absurd allegations about the quite obvious Soviet actions are circulated in Washington at a time when the discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" is about to start in the United Nations. The obvious aim of this unsavoury undertaking is to impede the efforts toward political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by whipping up an anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign.

Kalyagin Program

LD010504 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2037 GMT 31 Oct 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello comrades, six Soviet regiments have returned home from Afghanistan. This has become possible as a result of the gradual stabilization of the situation in the Afghan republic, the expansion of sociopolitical basis of the Afghan revolution, and the strengthening of its armed forces. This event has attracted the attention of the world. Virtually all the leading foreign mass media reported about it.

However in the West, and the particularly in the United States, they are trying to cast suspicion on the Soviet Union's important step. Thus Leonard Perroots, the director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, at a meeting for journalists held in the Pentagon, claimed that the return of Soviet units was, as he put, deceiving public opinion, since the Soviet Union had withdrawn forces that it did not need, and the return of antiaircraft regiments had no military significance as the rebels had no aircraft. If one were to talk about deceiving the public then it is the leader of U.S. military intelligence that is engaging in this. He should know very well that the return of 2 motorized rifle, 1 tank, and 3 antiaircraft regiments, which are made up of 8,000 soldiers and officers, is of serious military significance. As for the antiaircraft gunners there is no war in the air in Afghanistan because they carried out their duty vigilantly. Right now the anti-aircraft units in the Afghan Armed Forces are sufficiently trained to take on this function themselves.

The unworthy hints, which U.S. officials are making in alleging that the Soviet Union is returning units with one hand and directing new ones into Afghanistan with the other, are also regrettable. It is impossible to conceal such a transfer of forces from present-day methods of observation. The U.S. intelligence services know full well that such fabrications are nothing more than a falsity. One has also to say this. The Soviet Union has come out in favour of withdrawing the whole of its limited contiugent of troops from Afghanistan, but the impression is being created that it is the the United States that does not want this more than anyone else. They are deliberately intensifying their interference in Afghan affairs, increasing weapons' supplies to the dushmans, including the most up-to-date ones, such as Stinger missiles.

In Washington they would obviously like to perpetuate the conflict around Afghanistan in order to use it fgor their own self-interested political ends. This will not be, however, because the people's power in Afghanistan is strengthening its forces, and one piece of evidence of this is the return home of Soviet regiments.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO UN

LD301918 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stayed in Moscow on October 20-30 an route to New York to participate in the work of the 41st U.N. General Assembly.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD011911 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1828 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow 1 Nov (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, met today Narayan Dutt Tiwari, minister of external Foreign affairs of India, who arrived in Moscow for a short business visit. In a warm and friendly conversation the sides expressed mutual satisfaction over the high level and the dynamic and versatile development of Soviet-Indian relations and reiterated their invariable striving for the all-around expansion and deepening of those relations.

In an exchange of opinions on topical problems of the present-day international situation the attention of the Indian minister was drawn to the package of interconnected wide-scale proposals from the Soviet Union on a radical reduction of nuclear arms, ending the arms race on earth and not allowing it into space, which was put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik.

Narayan Dutt Tiwari stated the high assessment by India of Soviet peace-loving initiatives which open up the real possibility of achieving the resolving of a number of major issues relating to nuclear disarmament, ensuring a serious change for the better in the development of international relations and the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust between states.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted the positive nature of efforts by India directed at achieving disarmament and ridding mankind of the nuclear threat, and also its constructive work in the Nonaligned Movement and within the "Delhi Six".

The ministers noted the particular importance acquired by the further improvement in the future of Soviet-Indian collaboration on the international scene in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, taking into account the present international situation.

Eduard Shevardnadze gave a luncheon on the same day in honor of the Indian minister of external affairs.

KATUSHEV MEETS BANGLADESH MINISTER SUNIL GUPTA

PM311212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 29 October between K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Bangladesh Minister Sunil Gupta.

During the conversation, on the instructions of Bangladeshi President H.M. Ershad the minister assesssed highly the struggle of the Soviet Union and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for universal peace and nuclear disarmament.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH PHILIPPINE OFFICIAL

LD311744 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- Mutual satisfaction with the positive shifts in Soviet Philippine relations was expressed in the course of a conversation held today between Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, and Leticia Shahani, deputy foreign minister of the Philippines.

The sides exchanged opinions on the key issues of the contemporary international situation and on the issue of ensuring security and establing cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region, including the southeastern part of that region, and also on certain questions relating to Soviet-Philippine relations. Both sides confirmed their efforts to expand contacts in various spheres, including political dialogue. This is in line with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and would facilitate the reinforcement of mutual understanding and trust between them.

Minister Ends Visit

LD311917 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- Philippine Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Shahani today completed her six-day visit to the Soviet Union.

During the visit, Soviet-Philippine political consultations were held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, in the course of which the sides exchanged views on a broad range of key international problems, chiefly the task of ensuring security and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region, and on some questions of bilateral relations.

ROGACHEV RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

LD312355 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- Today at the USSR Foreign Minister a meeting took place between Igor Rogachev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Bo Rasi, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Cambodia, who was in Moscow en route from Nicaragua and Cuba.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN FRONT'S POZSGAY

PM311154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 29 October P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received I. Pozsgay, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, who is in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Union of Friendship Societies.

The conversation, in which S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, took part, took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

GOSSNAB'S VORONIN RECEIVES HUNGARY'S MARJAI

PM031019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 28 October, L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received J. Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and had a conversation with him.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, J. Marjai met with K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Concludes Talks, Departs

LD282029 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, October 28 (MTI) -- Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai held talks in Moscow Tuesday [28 October] about timely issues of Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical-scientific cooperation, the tasks for the future, and common themes related to the development of socialist economic integration.

He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Kamentsev, chairman of the Foreign Economic State Committee of the Council of Ministers; Deputy Prime Minister Alexey Antonov, Soviet co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-governmental Committee for Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation and permanent representative of the Soviet Union to the CMEA; Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin, chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov, and with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Jozsef Marjai left Moscow for Budapest.

FURTHER ON CSSR'S LENART VISIT TO UKRAINE

AU301303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 86 p 1

[Arnost Bak/CTK Kiev dispatch: "New Forms of Cooperation; From Comrade Jozef Lenart's Working Visit to the USSR"]

[Excerpt] Kiev -- Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, who is currently on a working visit in the USSR, arrived in Kiev ysterday [28 October] by air from Krivoy Rog accompanied by Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

At the airport he was welcomed by Boris Kachura, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and other official representatives.

Then Comrade Jozef Lenart met Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party. During their cordial, comradely talk they briefed each other on the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and 27th CPSU Congress. They pointed out the great significance of new forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and USSR, particularly in establishing direct production and scientific-technical contacts between associations, enterprises, and organizations with the aim of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the two countries. They also discussed several issues concerning the participating of Czechoslovak workers and experts in the construction of the Krivoy Rog extraction and oxydized iron ore dressing combine.

The talk was attended by Boris Kachura, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR; Martin Kovac, CSSR consul general in Kiev; and other representatives. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA Notes Visit

PM311045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guest of the Ukraine"]

[Text] Kiev, 29 Oct -- On 28 October V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central committee Politburo and first scretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, met with J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committeee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, who is on a visit here. During a warm and friendly conversation information was exchanged on the course of the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress. The great importance for the acceleration of the two countries' socioeconomic development of new forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR, especially in the establishment of direct production, scientific, and technical links between associations, enterprises and organizations was noted. A number of questions pertaining to the participation of Czechoslovak workers and specialists in the construction of the Krivoy Rog oxidized ore mining and enrichment combine was also discussed.

The day before, J. Lenart had visited the construction site of the combine, met Soviet and Czechoslovak workers and specialists, and inquired about their working, living, and leisure conditions.

In the capital of the Ukraine the guest visited the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences V.M. Glushkov Cybernetics Institute and met Kiev inhabitants who had taken part in the Slovak National Uprising and commanders of partisan detachments which operated on Slovak territory during the war.

The first secretary of the Communist Paty of Slovakia Central Committee visited the area of the Chernobyl AES. He had a conversation in the government commission on the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the station.

J. Lenart was accompanied on his tour of the Ukraine by M. Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA NOTES PZPR POLITBURO STRESSES TIES

PM281523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Developing; PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Oct -- The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has noted the special importance of developing new forms of Soviet-Polish cooperation, especially in the economic sphere. The Politburo pointed to the need to strengthen direct links between enterprises and research organizations, to create joint industrial enterprises, and to expand specialization and production sharing.

This was stated in the report on a PZPR Central Committee Politburo session which examined the results of the meeting and talks held with N.I. Ryzhkov by W. Jaruzelski and Z. Messner during notes, played an important role in strengthening the bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the two states and peoples, which is of fundamental importance for Poland' successful development and security. It was reaffirmed that Polish-Soviet relations have been developing dynamically in all spheres, particularly recently.

The Long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000 is being persistently implemented. Contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union in the sphere of culture, science and information are expanding. Cooperation between sociopolitical organizations is developing successfully and direct ties between the two countries' peoples are deepening.

The Warsaw talks demonstrated complete unanimity of assessments on current international problems. Both states advocate the continuation of disarmament talks. Poland actively supports the far-reaching and constructive USSR proposals put forward in Reykjavik and aimed at radically improving the international situation, ending the arms race, and creating a universal system of international peace and security, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo stressed.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS BATALIN DURING FRG VISIT

PM311450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Yu. P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by IZVESTIYA'S Bonn correspondent Ye. Bovkun: "Dialogue of Parliamentarians" -- date of interview not given]

[Text] Bonn -- The visit to the FRG by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Yu. P. Batalin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has ended. IZVESTIYA'S Bonn correspondent Ye. Bovkun asked the head of the delegation to tell us about the dialogue which took place.

[Batalin] I think the results of our tour of the Federal Republic could be considered positive, on the whole. Not only did we familiarize ourselves with the particular features of industrial and cultural development in Laender such as Baden-Wuertemberg and Saar, but also the delegation members were given the opportunity to meet with an extremely wide, representative range of people, which enabled us to evaluate the role of the human factor in resolving the country's domestic problems. What we saw certainly widened our knowledge of the Federal Republic. All the same, I regard the political content of our visit as the most important thing. The visit helped us to deepen contacts and exchange opinions on the most important problems of bilateral ties and international relations in general.

We had talks which were both interesting and frank with FRG President R. von Weizsaecker, Bundestag President P. Jenninger, Foreign Minister H. -D. Genscher, and H. -J. Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and with many other prominent state and political figures and industrialists. Of course, our views did not always coincide, bu the dialogue was useful.

Naturally, both we and our interlocutors were primarily concerned about this question: How will international affairs develop after Reykjavik? Talking about the future of detente and the chances of nuclear disarmament, we sought to explain the USSR's position to our interlocutors. We stressed that the Soviet Union has put forward bold, unconventional proposals and that in Reykjavik it proved possible to arrive at closely similar views on such complex matters as the phased elimination of strategic arms and medium-range missiles. It was not possible to embody these accords in concrete documents: SDI seemed to everyone to be a symbol of obstruction and unwillingness to eliminate the nuclear threat.

We formed the impression that many of our interlocutors share this concern and recognize the need to learn lessons from the Reykjavik meeting in order to jointly seek ways of resolving disarmament questions. Of course, we did not carry out any polls, but all the same we noticed that in the view of many local politicians and public figures the Soviet proposals meet the interests of all European countries, the FRG included. People in this country's political circles are aware of the responsibility of the governments and parliaments of Europe for the fate of our common home.

We also came up against different opinions, and attempts to revive the old thesis of the "equal responsibility of the two great powers -- the USSR and the United States -- for the exacerbation of tension." However, the groundlessness of such arguments has been demonstrated repeatedly by life itself. I suppose that this time too the majority of people in the FRG will soon see that the Soviet Union has been making the greateset efforts to achieve radical progress in the disarmament sphere. But the United States has still not made up its mind to take a decisive step in this directio.

We had many conversations on a range of bilateral problems, and we formed the united opinion that the Moscow Treaty is still the basis determining their further development. Much has been done in the cause of mutual understanding and strengthening cooperation. Trade has increased markedly and cultural, scientific and technical ties have widened. The accumulated experience of cooperation must be taken up and augmented, and any steps which could damage bilateral relations must be avoided. We are in favor of the consistent development of political dialogue. The documents signed during the recent visit to Moscow by FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher were certainly of great significance for continuing this dialogue. Talks on widening cultural relations are soon to be held. In a word, the opportunities to improve mutual understanding and increase trust are not exhausted.

I think the dialogue among parliamentarians is also an important contribution to this process. Now that the role of public forces in the struggle for peace has increased so much, Europe's parliamentarians have a special responsibility. They must be still more firm and principled in upholding the interests of our continent's peoples and help to eliminate prejudices and preconceptions, promote trust, and strengthen good-neighborliness. We are in favor of continuing to exchange opinions in the interests of peace, security, and cooperation. And we would be glad to receive parliamentarians from the FRG. We have conveyed a corresponding invitation to Bundestag President F. Jenninger.

CONSTRUCTION OF TURKISH GAS PIPELINE BEGUN

PM291031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Stepanov report under the rubric "Meridians of Cooperation": "Soviet Gas to Turkey"]

[Text] Ankara, 25 Oct -- A ceremony was held in the small town of Tatarkoy, 150 km northwest of Istanbul, to mark the start of construction of the Turkish section of a gas pipeline which will carry Soviet gas to Turkey across the Bulgarian border. Turkish Prime Minister T. Ozal took part in the ceremony. He noted the great role that Soviet gas will play in the country 's fuel and energy balance.

Soviet gas will be widely utilized in the energy sector, the production of fertilizers, and industry, and will also be used for heating purposes. Residents in the Turkish capital are awaitaing it with particular impatience.

KUWAIT ISSUES THANKS FOR HELP WITH FORCED LANDING

LD311932 Moscow TASS in English GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- The Government of the State of Kuwait expressed deep gratitude to the Government of the Soviet Union for attention of the Soviet side to passengers and the crew of the Kuwaiti plane Boeing-727 aboard which there was A.S. Al-'Atiqi, personal representative of the Kuwaiti Emir. The plane, on the Kuwait-Damascus-Tehran flight, made a forced landing at the airport of Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia on October 29. The Boeing-727 departed for Kuwait on October 30.

ALGERIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF ARRIVES 23 OCT

PM291138 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] General A. Guendizia, commander of the Algerian Air Force, arrived in the Soviet Union 23 October for an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

The guest from Algeria was met at the airport by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov and other Soviet generals and officers. Among the welcoming party were A. Fedal, Algerian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Lieutenant Colonel (R. Khadefi), military attache to the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

Air Force Chief Departs

PM311511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] General A. Guendizia, commander of the Air Force of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow 28 October.

The guest from Algeria was seen off at the airport by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov and other Soviet generals and officers.

The sendoff party included A. Fedal, Algerian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Lieutenant Colonel R. (Khadefi), military attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

OFFICER TESTIFIES ON CIA ARMS AT HASENFUS TRIAL

LD030940 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Managua November 3 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin:

The U.S. Central Intelligence agency sends planeloads of arms to contras on a permament basis, Roberto Calderon, commander of Nicaragua's 5th Military District, has pointed out.

Addressing on Sunday the anti-Somozist people's tribunal examining the case of American pilot Eugene Hasenfus, he said that several violations of Nicaraguan air space were recorded on October 5, the day when Hasenfus's plane was shot down.

The American espionage agency provided the terrorists with a great amount of military cargo, including U.S.-made anti-tank mines. In recent months, Calderon said, dozens of Nicaraguans blew up on these mines.

The American pilot acknowledged the authenticity of his signature under each page of the investigation protocol made at the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry.

According to the protocol, Hasenfus was recruited in June this year and served at the American base in El Salvador from where intruder planes headed for Nicaragua.

Despite the irrefutable proof, Hasenfus's defence lawyers, hired by the U.S. Embassy, sought to convince the tribunal that the pilot worked for a private air transport company, and was unaware that it fulfilled CIA orders.

U.S. PLANS 'SHARPLY' INCREASED AID TO CONTRAS

LD311316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0240 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 31 October (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports: The United States has embarked on the specific implementation of plans to sharply build up its military aid to the Somoza rabble gangs, whom Washington is using to wage its undeclared war against the people and the legitimate Government of Nicaragua. It is with this in mind that Michael Armacost, deputy U.S. secretary of state, who is touring countries of Central America, has arrived in Honduras.

The U.S. State Department has not hidden the fact that Armacost's visit is "linked with the distribution of financial aid to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance that was approved by the U.S. Congress." That is the fancy name that Washington gives to the contras, whose main detachments are based in Honduras, from where raids are carried out on peaceful Nicaraguan towns and villages.

As is known, the American legislators, under pressure from the White House, recently set aside $100 million for these purposes. A considerable portion of these funds will go toward supplying the contras with various arms, from modern automatic weapons to antiaircraft missiles and artillery. At the same time, the United States intends to extend the training and teaching of anti-Nicaraguan terrorists.

At a briefing for journalists in Washington, a U.S. State Department spokesman refused to confirm or deny reports that the United States is planning to set up two new major camps on islands off the Honduran coast to train the contras. He made it clear that specific aspects of this aid would be kept secret, at the same time emphasizing that "it would be effective and professional."

Strictly speaking, Armacost has been assigned the role of political coordinator of the distribution of American military aid to the contras. In practice, it is the CIA that has been charged with administering it. These functions, as well as the overall trend of the CIA's subversive activity against Nicaragua, are set out in a secret directive on questions of national security, recently approved by the U.S. President. According to this document, the CIA will be involved with the day-to-day administration of the contras aid program and will give them instructions on a whole range of tactical and political questions, from planning operations to recruiting agents to carry out special tasks. The task of implementing the secret shipment of armaments to the cutthroats, who are being armed on Nicaraguan territory, is also being planned at Langley.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER UK LIMIT ON FALKLANDS FISHING

Link to UN Resolution

PY311443 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday the Argentine Government held an urgent cabinet meeting with the participation of the military command, following which the Argentine UN representative made a strong protest at the United Nations.

This alarming situation was created after the British Government decided to prohibit, as of 1 February 1987, fishing in an area extending 150 miles around the Malvinas-Falkland Islands. This decision was labeled by the Argentine Government as an attack on Argentine sovereignty.

The Argentine UN representative has submitted a strong protest. EFE reported that the Argentine Air Force has been put on alert. Deputies Jorge Vazquez and Guillermo Sarquis and other deputies, senators, and political leaders called for opposition to the British arbitrary decision. There was indignation over the British Government's declaration that it would even resort to military power to ensure control over the 150 miles around the islands. These are the islands where the British forces, sent by London, landed during the 1982 conflict.

I would now like to pass the microphone to commentator Mikhail Mayorov:

Good evening. Two events have taken place so far this week. The UN General Assembly approved by majority of votes a resolution making the South Atlantic an area of peace and cooperation. The other event is that London wants the fishing in the 150 miles that surround the Malvinas and is threatening to use force.

It is interesting to note the proximity of the two events as well as the contradiction in the spirit of the two events. An explanation for this should be sought at the same level. The British decision is a direct reaction to the position of the international community.

Instead of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic the British Government resorts to tension and force in this area.

Not only London but also Washington stubbornly opposes the demilitarization of the South Atlantic The United States was the only country that voted against the resolution declaring a peace zone in that region.

This is nothing strange. Washington supported the British in the conflict with Argentina 4 years ago. A joint British-U.S. air and naval base is now being constructed in the islands which were taken away from Argentina. Against what countries in this military base being aimed? Against the Latin America countries or against the national liberation fronts of South America? At any rate neither London and Washington need the islands for their natural resources.

USSR-Argentine Fishing Pact

LD012040 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text) Buenos Aires November 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov reports:

The Senate of the National Congress of Argentina has unanimously ratified the agreement between Argentina and the Soviet Union on cooperation in the sphere of fishing. For the documents to come into force; it should be ratified now by the Chamber of Deputies.

In the opinion of observers, the decision of the Senate was the manifestation of the political support for the government of President Raul Alfonsin in the face of the brazen demarche of Britain which announced recently the establishment of the so-called 'exclusive economic zone' around the Falkland Island (Malvinas) occupied by it.

The demarche was staged with the obvious support of Washington which had openly backed Britain four and a half years ago during the armed conflict in the south Atlantic region. Today it positively sides with London.

Ortega Support for Argentina

LD021038 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Managua November 2 TASS -- Nicaragua expressed complete support for the people and Government of Argentina which suffered again from the imperial policy of the British ruling circles. Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega said this at the meeting of youth of the northern department of Jinotega. British imperialism had earlier impudently captured part of Argentine territory and now proclaimed, in violation of international law, a vast area around the islands to be a zone of London's exclusive interests, the president said. The just struggle of the people and Government of Argentina in defence of national sovereignty is supported by all Latin American peoples, he said.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES 'ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV' ACCIDENT

PM031223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At a session held 30 October the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the draft State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the draft State Budget for 1987.

It was pointed out at the session that these documents devote chief attention to consolidating and developing the positive shifts achieved in the economy this year and to more fully commissioning long-term factors of social production growth. The draft plan for 1987 accords with the 27th CPSU Congress policy of accelerating our society's socioeconomic progress and corresponds to the 12th 5-Year Plan targets. On the whole,, it brings the economy up to the average annual rates of the 5-year plan. The targets for production growth and efficiency are based on the broad utilization of the latest scientific and technical achievements, the active realization of investment and structural policy, and the implementation of major measures to restructure national economic management, to broaden the independence of associations and enterprises, and to strengthen economic methods of leadership. The process of production intensification is being stepped up -- which will make it possible to accelerate labor productivity growth, ensure the further lowering of prime costs while simultaneously improving the quality of output and work, and increase profits.

The Politburo pointed out that an important merit of the draft plan is the provision it makes for the implementation of a package of social measures embracing all aspects of the life of Soviet people. Special significance is attached to developing consumer goods production and services for the population and strengthening the material and technical base of the entire sociocultural sphere. The plan outlines an increased contribution by each union republic to the unified national economic complex and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The draft State Budget for 1987, drawn up in accordance with the draft state plan for this year, takes account of the requirements to enhance management efficiency, to concentrate financial resources in the key directions of the country's development, and to strengthen the policy of thrift.

Having approved, on the whole, the draft plan and budget for 1987, the Politburo deemed it expedient to submit these documents for examination by the upcoming USSR Supreme Soviet session. It emphasized the need to develop everywhere the organizational work of party, soviet, and economic organs and public organizations on successfully fulfilling the plan targets, as well as the counterplans and socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives. To this end it is necessary to make the maximum use of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the application of full financial autonomy and the principles of self-financing, to ensure rhythmic working during the year, to bring the available reserves into production, and to enhance organization and discipline at all levels of management.

The Politburo heard a report from the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee on the conclusion of the examination of 13,500 appeals addressed to the 27th CPSU Congress. It was pointed out that the examination of those appeals revealed a number of shortcomings in the activities of primary party organizations and party committees in educating Communists and strengthening party discipline. [paragraph continues]

Many of them still display liberalism and unscrupulousness, particularly in the struggle against such negative phenomena as departmentalism, parochialism, mismangement, deception, padding of data, and suppression of criticism. In certain places there is unsystematic campaigning in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. The practice of examining misdemeanors by Communist leaders in circumvention of primary party organizatons has not been entirely overcome. There is insufficient publicity in examining personal cases and the decisions adopted on them.

With due regard to the results of work on examining the appeals addressed to the 27th CPSU Congress, union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to activate the struggle for the party member's pure and honest aspect and for the education of Communists in the spirit of high exactingness and implacability toward all negative phenomena.

The Politburo examined a report by the government commissions investigating the causes of the accident which befell the steamship "Admiral Nakhimov" off Novorossiysk in August 1986. The investigation showed that the accident was a consequence of criminal negligence on the part of the ship's captains and of a most flagrant violation of navigational safety regulations. The disaster occasioned great human casualties. the Politburo expressed profound condolences to the relatives and friends of those who suffered as a result of the accident. The necessary state aid has been given to the families of those who died. Those directly to blame for the disaster -- the captains of the ships Petr Vasev and Admiral Nakhimov -- have been arrested and had criminal proceedings instituted against them. S.A. Lukyanchenko, chief of the Black Sea Shipping Company, has been expelled from the party and removed from his job. A.B. Goldobenko, USSR deputy minister of the maritime fleet, and B.S. Maynagashev, member of the collegium and chairman of the All-union "Moreplavaniye" Association, have been dismissed from their posts and been strictly punished along party lines, and party proceedings have been instituted against B.A. Yunitsyn, USSR deputy minister of the maritime fleet. the USSR Maritime Fleet Minsitry Collegium has been instructed to take measures to radically improve shipping safety and discipline and organization in the work of maritime transport.

Having approved the results of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's talks with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, the Politburo noted the importance of the exchange of opinions there for furhter strengthening Soviet-Korean relations, deepening ties in all spheres of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, and broadening their interaction in the struggle for peace and international security. It was emphasized that an improvement in the situation in the Asia and Pacific region would contribute to the peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

The Politburo summed up the results of the Soviet leadership's talks with Danish Prime Minster P. Schlueter. In this, satisfaction was expressed with the development of Soviet-Danish relations, and the Soviet Union's readiness to deepen political dialogue with West European countries was confirmed with respect both to European problems and to cardinal questions of worldwide significance -- primarily questions of disarmament.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's report on the results of his visits to Canada, Mexico, and Cuba was heard, as was Comrade P.N. Demichev's information report on the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the SFRY.

At the session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other questions of party and state building, cooperation with CEMA countries, and the implementation of the Soviet initiatives in the struggle against the nuclear and space arms race.

NEW COOPERATIVES FOR SECONDARY MATERIALS VIEWED

PM311511 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 43, Oct 86 (Signed to Press 16 Oct 86) p 16

["Our Commentary" by V. Odess, deputy chief of the USSR Gossnab Secondary Resources Administration: "Procurement and Processing of Secondary Raw Materials on Cooperative Basis" -- first paragraph is an EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] It has been decided to set up cooperatives for the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials under USSR Gossnab territorial organs initially in Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Armenia, Estonia, and some RSFSR regions. The Yakutsk ASSR and Volgograd Oblast have been provisionally designated as such regions.

The basis of the operations of procurement-production consists of personal labor participation in work with secondary raw materials by participating members [chlen-payshchik], with membership open to any USSR citizen above the age of 18 years. The cooperative's basic membership is to be recruited primarily by involving members of the population not engaged in social production -- pensioners, housewives, and school pupils.

In addition to members of the cooperative, workers, employees, and students may work in it under labor agreements in their free time from their main work or study.

Cooperatives for the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials will operate on the principles of complete financial autonomy and self-financing. Should it find it impossible to engage in its activity on these principles, a cooperative will be wound up. When it is being set up, the cooperative will obtain use of the fixed assets it needs to start operations from USSR Gossnab territorial organs on rental terms or free of charge. This applies to service and production premises, equipment, transportation, and materials. Thereafter, having concluded contracts with clients for the procurement, treatment, and processing of secondary raw materials or for thue production of consumer goods and output for production and technical purposes from this raw material, the cooperative could, under such contracts, obtain the use of any special clothing, implements, auxiliary materials, and technical blueprints needed to carry out the contract, and could also reach agreement on the creation of other conditions necessary for carrying out work under the contract.

Whenever any production facilities have to be constructed for the cooperative, the USSR Gossnab territorial organ under which the cooperative has been set up will organize the funding of any such construction work through bank credits with subsequent repayment (including interest charges) of any such sums to the bank from the cooperative's revenues.

The material and technical supply to cooperatives of any materials, raw materials, and articles necessary for the processing of waste and the manufacture of output from them must be effected under wholesale trade procedures.

The cooperative's requirements for current funds will initially be met through an advance for a period of up to 12 months provided by the USSR Gossnab territorial organ and other client enterprises and organizations which may have concluded with the cooperative contracts to organize the procurement, processing, and deliveries of secondary raw materials and of articles manufactured from them.

Such contracts may be concluded with the cooperative by any organization or enterprise which produces, procures, or uses secondary raw materials or output manufactured from them. Furthermore, the contract may assign to the cooperative the performance of all or only some work processes involving the use of secondary raw materials.

The cooperatives will independently plan their activity on the basis of the contracts they have concluded, notifying their plan indicators to local planning and financial organs and the USSR Gossnab territorial organ once they have been approved by a general meeting of the cooperative.

In order to enhance the interest of cooperative members in the results of financially autonomous activity, it has been determined that income tax on the residual part of the cooperative's revenues (following deductions in respect of expenditure on raw and other materials, payment for services by outside organizations, transportation costs, and payments in respect of bank interest charges and social security contributions) will be equivalent to 10 percent in the first 2 years of operation, 20 percent in the third year of operation, and 35 percent in the fourth and subsequent years of operation, in line with the provisions for all cooperative organizations. Moreover, in addition to monthly wages dependent on the quantity and quality of labor invested by each member, the members of the cooperative will receive at the end of each year a share from the residual part of the cooperative's actual revenues, the size of such shares being dependent on the personal contribution made by each member of the cooperative to the generation of this revenue.

Preparatory work is now under way in the aforementioned regions of the country for the creation of cooperatives for the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials.

The creation of the cooperatives will make it possible:

-- to adapt flexibly to any changes in the structure of the population's domeatic waste (the appearance of worn-out complex domestic appliances, radio and television sets, mixed polymers, furniture parts, and so on among waste) or of production waste, and also to changing consumer demands for output which may be manufactured from waste (for example, the growing demand for orchard and garden implements, polymer and rubber products for privately-owned motor vehicles, do-it-yourself parts and components, and so on);

-- to aim for a greater volume and broader range of secondary raw materials through greater interest in the end results of work, while simultaneously organizing the processing of these materials into articles which are in demand;

-- to organize the manufacture of various articles for domestic, cultural, and consumer service purposes in the actual regions where secondary raw materials are produced, thus eliminating the need to transport them over long distances;

-- to utilize within the framework of socialist production the free time of workers and employees who will be able to obtain additional earnings by participating in an activity that is necessary and efficient from a national economic viewpoint.

MARCHUK ELECTED ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT

LD161359 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, October 16 TASS -- Academician Guriy Marchuk is the new president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He was elected to this post today at a general meeting of the academy. He has replaced academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, 83, who had headed the Soviet academy for eleven years.

Marchuk was born in the family of a country school teacher in 1925. He graduated from Leningrad University where he majored in mathematics. His first scientific paper was devoted to the dynamics of large-scale atmospheric processes. His investigations in this field helped improve the accuracy of weather forecasts. Then he made a series of calculations on atomic energy and worked much in computronics. The computing centre he founded in Siberia made him known through the world. But his biggest creation was the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences which he headed for many years.

It was there, his colleagues way, that Marchuk gained considerable experience as an organizer. Almost all important discoveries made by the Siberian branch during the period of his work there were put to use at Soviet plants. The scientist is noted for his efficiency, a high sense of responsibility and a tremendous capacity for work. Speakers at the academy meeting described him as sociable, accessible, mobile and always willing to heed the opinions of other people. The scientist generously shares his ideas with his colleagues. That is, perhaps, the reason why Marchuk has many followers. He has brought up 50 doctors and candidates of science of whom many are world-known names.

The academician's principle in life is never to delegate his responsibility to others and to serve people. In the opinion of Boris Paton, president of the Academy of Science of the Ukraine, Marchuk knows equally well fundamental science and industry: He had been chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology since 1980.

Marchuk is a hero of socialist labour, winner of Lenin and state prizes.

Following voting by secret ballot the newly elected president of the USSR academy of sciences thanked his colleagues for the trust placed in him. In his speech Marchuk spoke of the need to make research institutions more flexible and to provide them with better equipment and materials. The scientist said he would give special attention to the inter-branch scientific and technological complexes -- a new form of cooperation between science and industry.

FIVE-POINT EARTHQUAKE HITS TAJIKISTAN VILLAGE

LD311542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1508 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Dushanbe, 31 Oct (TASS) -- An earthquake occurred today at 1424 Moscow time [1124 GMT] on the territory of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan. Its epicenter was located 250 km to the northeast of Dushanbe, in the area of the village of Dahirgatal. According to the data from the Dushanbe seismic station, the force of the tremor reached 5 points at the epicenter and at Dzhirgatal, and 2 to 3 points in Leninabad and Dushanbe.